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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

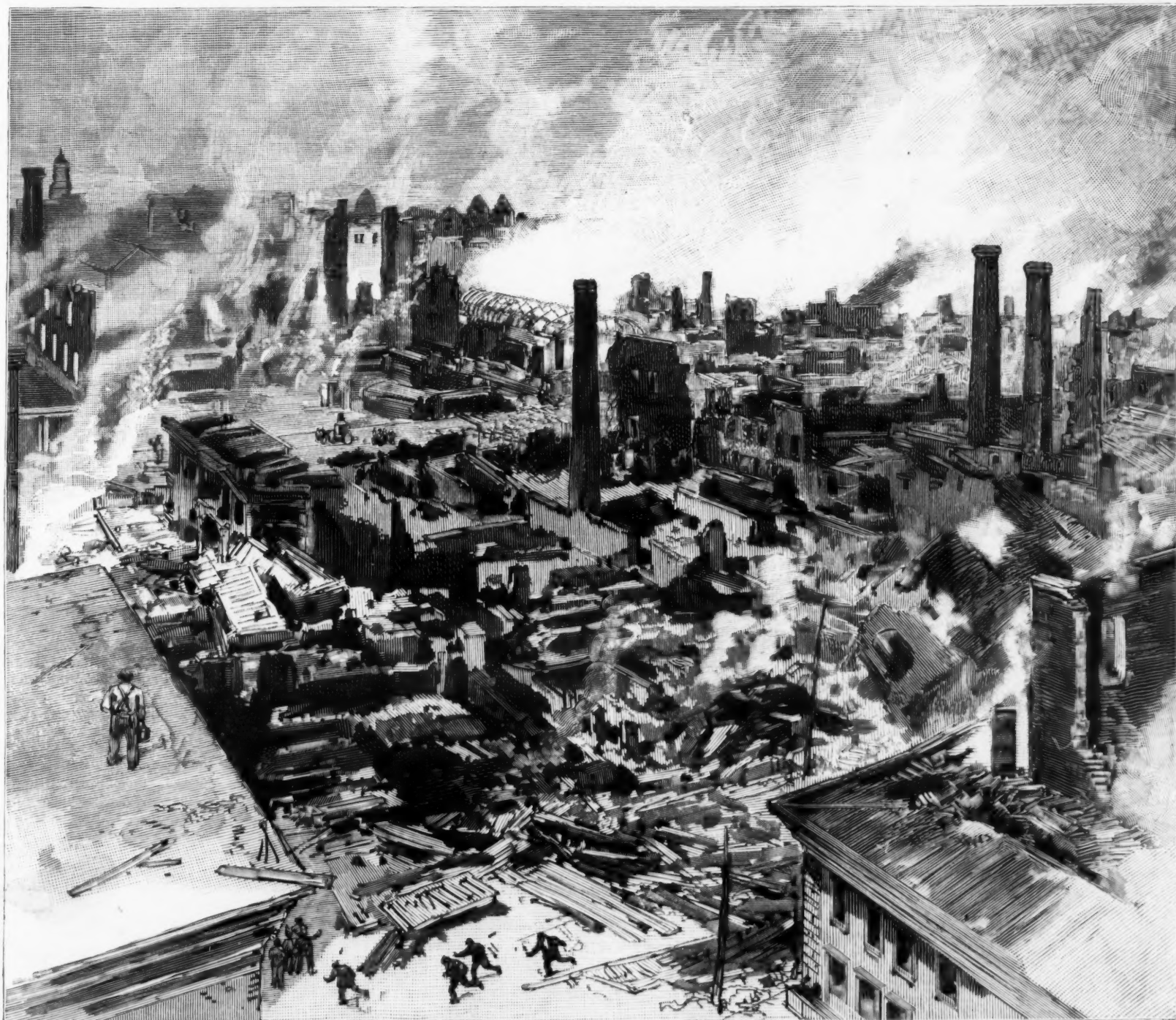


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1. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ASSERTING ITSELF. 2. POSTING NOTICES OF REMOVAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.—THE RECENT DISASTROUS FIRE AT LYNN—GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS.
FROM SKETCHES BY C. UPHAM.—[SEE PAGE 325.]

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7, 1889.

OUR PORTRAITS OF SOCIETY LEADERS.

A NUMBER of portraits of society ladies have been forwarded to this office, and we have been asked in some instances what the cost of printing them would be. It seems hardly necessary to say that none of the pictures which are printed from week to week in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER are paid for, excepting those which appear in our advertising columns. The pictures of prominent New York ladies have been selected by a well-qualified person, and are presented because of the widespread interest which attaches to such persons. We shall shortly print the portraits of prominent ladies residing in Western cities. It may be well to add that the selection of these portraits is left entirely to the judgment of a competent representative in each of the various cities.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

IN Europe and America those experts who have attributed the steadily falling prices on most commodities which have prevailed on both continents since 1873 to the fall in silver, have plainly erred in theory and in fact. The fall in prices has occurred, but there are other causes ample to account for it. The fall in the price of silver bullion from 5*d.* down to 4*d.* per ounce has not in the least disturbed the money value or circulating power of the coined silver issued by any government on earth. All coined silver circulates at its full value and in full quantity in the country coining it, and when taken into any other country it does not, as the uncircumspect so valiantly allege, sink to its worth as bullion at the price of 42*d.* per ounce, but it is discounted at the price a broker would charge for returning it to the country in which it was coined. Hence, waiving at present the question whether this apparent fall in silver is real or is due to a rise in gold, there is nothing in the depreciated price of silver bullion which can in any way cause a fall in the prices of commodities until it causes a withdrawal of silver or of gold from circulation. The stamp and statutes of the British, French, or American Government are as competent to give 100 cents of value to the 75 cents' worth of bullion in the coined silver dollar, as to the two cents' worth of engraved paper in the greenback dollar. The statutes make the silver dollar as receivable as the gold dollar for those customs duties which are the very oxygen in the Republic's blood. All legal tender and interest-bearing promises of the Government, and of all private persons, are as readily payable in silver coin as in gold, and silver coin will be freely accepted at 61*d.* per ounce, in the purchase of silver bullion at 41*d.* per ounce, in the United States, France, Germany, Russia, or England.

This point was happily and clearly stated by Count Rosconi, delegate from Italy to the International Monetary Conference at Paris in 1878. He said (Rep. p. 61):

"A metal is one thing, but money is another. Nature makes the metal; law alone makes the money. If the uncoined metal is subjected as merchandise to all the accidents of supply and demand, all the variations of the market, the coined metal, being no longer a merchandise but having a legal-tender power, has a price which does not vary. In a piece of metal coined according to certain rules as to alloy, impression, size, shape, weight, the law becomes in a manner incarnate. It gives it the power of paying obligations, a virtue, a price which the metal merchandise could not obtain. It is not wrong to say that silver rises and falls in the market; in the territory of the State where the law reigns and governs, the value of the coin does not change. Our countrymen would be greatly astonished if they were to be told that the five-franc piece which they laid by in 1873, which they put into a savings bank or kept in their chests, has in the last five years performed all the vicissitudes outlined in the very instructive table which the Director of the Administration of Coins and Medals of Paris has kindly communicated to the conference. The metal changes its value, it is true; but as long as the State maintains itself the coin does not change; it has actually and effectively the value which is indicated by its imprint."

Several New York journals, conspicuously the *Herald*, took pains to post at the head of their columns, a few years ago, their ignorance of the principle here stated by Count Rosconi, in a daily bulletin of the value of the American silver dollar. There has been no reduction of the value either of silver or of gold coin either in Europe or America in consequence of the lower ratio of the price of silver bullion to gold bullion, nor, in fact, has any instance occurred in which coined silver has failed to pass in full quantity and at par. No gold has been hoarded. The currency has been in no way contracted through any action taken concerning silver, nor in any way except as extinguishing National debts contracts the currency. No diminution in the ways or means of payment has occurred through the silver situation. A fall in prices of commodities must be caused either by a contraction in the means of payment for them, or by an expansion in their production. No one has yet attributed any expansion in the production of commodities to the fall in silver. Hence the fall in silver could have exerted no tendency whatever toward a fall in other commodities, nor toward that general financial depression which prognosticators have tried to deduce from it.

The ghost that has haunted the bedside of silver with most depressing effect has been that of good old Sir Thomas Gresham, who is popularly supposed, because certain rattle-dazzled newspapers have a million times asserted it, to have taught that if silver bullion were made into coin after it had become of lower value than the gold bullion, at the legal ratio between the two of 15½ or 16 to 1, the gold coin would all be exported. In

fact, he never taught it, nor anything resembling it. No economist has ever taught it. The expert Cernuschi came from Paris several times to repeat this prophecy to Congress. He was a banker. His neck was popularly supposed to be clothed with thunder in all that related to finance. He might have been asked, "To what point will the gold seek export, since at every port it sails to the disparity in value between the two metals in their uncoined state will be the same, and their equality when coined will be the same as in the port it sailed from?" He would have had but one refrain: "If you keep on coining silver you will lose your gold."

We kept on. Result? The Director of the United States Mint (Treas. Rep., 1888, p. 157) says:

"In the eight years ended June 30th, 1884, no less than 1,358,822 English sovereigns were melted in the United States Assay Office at New York, or an average of £169,853 a year. In three years ending June 30th, 1887, English sovereigns of the value of \$1,932,871.45 were melted at the same institution. In the eleven years ended in 1885, the same institution melted foreign gold coins of a total value of \$122,464,824."

For every dollar of silver we coined we gained two dollars of gold coin, until from having had no gold or silver in 1873, when the divergence between silver and gold in Europe began, we have come to have (July 1st, 1888) a total National supply of silver and gold coin of \$976,185,869, of which \$376,843,520 are silver and \$599,342,349 are gold; our total recognized currency of coin and paper is \$2,084,638,672, or about \$34 per capita for our population. We hold a seventh of the total specie now held in thirty-eight of the world's principal nations (excluding China), as that total was estimated by the Director of the Mint in 1883.

This is a larger volume of currency, and perhaps even of coin, than France, which is esteemed the country in which coin most abounds, ever had.

And here arises the question why was France for nearly a century the chief specie-holding country of Europe? Producing neither silver nor gold, both were drawn to her as to a magnet, at least until 1873. Until that year she championed the double standard and bimetalism. When gold bullion was cheaper than silver bullion she let her silver coin go in exchange for it to foreign countries, and always freely stamped upon the cheaper and baser metal the imprint of the kingdom, the empire, or the republic. In every instance the metal which she bought uncoined at a discount, circulated when coined, at par. Her financiers and bankers rejoiced in having, as our monometallists would say, "dumped on her all the cheap money metal of the outside world." They seemed to make two profits by thus impressing the eagles of France on either money metal whenever its more abundant production threatened to run it below par.

France made, first, the profit of the difference between the two metals, and secondly, she secured the earliest and most abundant circulation in France of the money which the less wise nations feared to coin because its bullion price was down. For, if at first her coins lacked their full value outside of France, then they must be spent and re-spent and spent again in France to keep their value. They must again and again buy French goods. Hence the more non-exportable coinage France coined the more foreign holders of cheap silver, or in its turn cheap gold, bought French goods. The baser her money the brisker her trade. The less her currency could be exported the more her goods were preferred to those of other nations. In exchange for these goods her money of the dearer metal came back. Thus every time France coined the cheaper metal she increased her stock of the dearer one. Many merchandises could be made at profit in France which could not be made elsewhere. This quickening of production, like that which America felt from 1863 to 1870, when our money was so bad and our industries so active that our financial dudes wept because it made them rich against the burden of their incapacity to find out why, in like manner accumulated coin in France. It was like the "boom" imparted to industry and freedom in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the influx of gold and silver from Peru and Mexico. France felt a more constant stimulus through her continual offer of free coinage to the cheaper of the two metals, whichever it might happen to be. England also derived a great increase in the domestic circulation of gold within her empire, and consequently a powerful stimulus to every part of her home industries between 1851 and 1865, by the fact that she maintained free coinage for gold, which was in all that period a much less valuable metal when uncoined than when coined.

Whether the United States, acting alone, could now force silver bullion up to its normal ratio to gold (15½ to 1), is a question which could only be tested by experiment. Doubtless some hundreds of millions of our gold might be exchanged for silver if we should give free coinage to silver. But probably, like France, we could lose it at a profit. Admitting a certain dependence between the price of silver and the drain of silver to India, which last year nearly resumed its ancient flow by rising to \$10,000,000; conceding, too, that substitutes for silver in the mechanic arts have of late been invented which have lessened the need for it in art; conceding the ineffective but still embarrassing action of Germany, and the lethargy of the heretofore bimetallic states, it becomes a question on which no one can dogmatize. But when the actual effect of a renewal of the free coinage of silver shall be not too great to be overcome by the return to the double standard and free coinage by a single nation, whatever Power shall first embrace the opportunity will acquire an eminence in finance, a stimulus to all her energies, and a profit for her exporting trades which will be comparable only to the rise of Europe from her ten centuries of slumber when Pizarro and Cortes laid at her feet the treasures of the Western Indies and New Spain.

Frank B. Rowland

A PLAIN TALK.

THE Republican Administration is in control of the Federal Government. The Republican party is pledged to a revision of the tariff to meet, as far as practicable, the wants of the people as well as of the Government. The people desire not tariff reform, but tariff revision. The Republican party

looks to its representatives at the National capital to give this work prompt and earnest consideration.

As soon as the organization of Congress has been completed, and as soon as both Houses are ready for business, a Tariff Revision Bill, framed to meet as nearly as can be the demands of the people and of the Republican party, should be presented and passed, not with undue haste, but with all possible expedition.

If the bill prepared in the Senate last winter requires amending, that work should be speedily done, and if it be deemed necessary to pass an entirely new measure, it should be drafted promptly and placed before Congress and before the people.

The Republican party is on trial in this matter. All other interests should give way to the demand for tariff revision. No mere question of politics, no scramble for spoils, no one's personal or political ambition, should retard for a single day, nor for a single hour, the work of revision.

If the Republican party fails to seize this opportune moment to demonstrate its fitness and capacity to govern, it will have lost one of the greatest opportunities that ever fell to the lot of a party in power.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN BRAZIL.

UNDER the law of 1881, which restricted the right to vote to adult males having an annual income equal to about \$225 of our money, the voters in the Empire of Brazil numbered about 200,000 only. Under the decree establishing universal suffrage, this property qualification is abolished, and every male citizen able to read and write will be permitted to vote. The result of this enlargement of the suffrage will be watched with interest, if not with some apprehension. In the agitation for the extension of the franchise which has been carried on by the Liberal leaders, the most radical have never suggested any more extreme measure than the bestowal of the suffrage upon mechanics and some other classes, which would have increased the number of voters to only 700,000. The removal of all restriction, and the admission of every adult citizen, who is educationally qualified, to the use and enjoyment of the ballot is, therefore, a tremendous step in advance of all plans heretofore proposed.

While it is true that compulsory education exists in several provinces of the republic, the illiterates in 1881 numbered eighty-four per cent. of the entire population, and the ratio is probably not substantially different at the present time. In the interior of the country, where the Indians and negroes are densely ignorant, it can hardly be expected that popular government will, for some time to come, prove much of a benefaction; the chances are, indeed, that the ballot in the hands of the hordes of irresponsible voters will bring serious disorders. But in the logic of events these will ultimately be outgrown, and with the diffusion of education and the establishment of stable conditions through the improvement of their physical surroundings, the population may be expected to rise to a proper conception of their new dignities and rights, and to become in some degree worthy of their enjoyment.

STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

THE return of Stanley from the centre of Africa with Emin Pasha and his people is one of the most impressive incidents in a remarkable career. It fires the imagination to recall the day, now nearly two years ago, when the explorer set out with his small following on the voyage up the Congo, and the march through an untrodden country, to rescue the man who, with but two Europeans by his side, had kept the Egyptian flag flying under the equator, and had maintained his authority over half-hearted troops and disaffected tribes, while he made head against the growing strength of the Mahdists and the slave-dealers who cut him off from communication with the outer world. If Stanley has played a great part, the career of Emin reads like a story from the annals of the sixteenth century.

His real name is Eduard Schnitzer. He is by birth a Prussian, born of Protestant parents in the town of Oppeln, in Silesia, on the 28th of March, 1840. He received a good education, studied medicine in Berlin, and in 1864 went to Turkey and spent nine years in various parts of the empire. He entered the Egyptian service in 1876, was stationed at first at Khartoum, and afterward joined Gordon in the Equatorial Province as chief medical officer. His knowledge of Turkish and Arabic, and of several native dialects, besides his scientific acquirements, made him very useful to Gordon, who soon discovered that the German's tact and diplomatic ability in dealing with the native tribes, and his administrative powers, were quite as unusual as his attainments in science and in language. In 1878 Gordon made his surgeon-in-chief the Governor of the Equatorial Province. In this position Emin began the work of civilization on a broad and deep foundation. He built roads, with an eye to the real development of the country by connecting first the points that were local centres, and gradually adding branch and cross roads. He introduced the culture of European and Egyptian plants, and systematized the import and the export trade of the Province and the collection of the revenues so that, from being a charge on the Egyptian treasury, the Province actually paid in a surplus. He instructed the natives in the primary arts; taught them how to build better houses than they had known; how to store their produce and how to bring it to market; established corn and saw mills, and taught them the use of tools. He had from the beginning very little faith in his Egyptian troops, and gradually got rid of them till his army was wholly composed of natives, trained and thoroughly disciplined by Captain Casati, the Italian officer who has shared his fortunes for so many years. By personal negotiations with various chiefs around him, Emin extended the limits of his province without having recourse to violence, and he kept his hand on the wide dominion he had won

for Egypt by garrisons planted in well-chosen stations, and kept within reach by a regular weekly post.

With all these cares of government he never remitted his studies in natural history and in geography, but made regular excursions, collected plants and minerals, and drew maps of the country, measuring mountains, and ascending rivers and navigating the lakes in the light-draught steamers he had brought from Egypt. But for his sense of duty to the people who depended upon him, his explorations, many as they were, would have been on a grander scale. Up to 1883 his relations with Cairo and with Europe were unbroken, but in that year the revolt of the Soudan, following on the overthrow of Arabi and the English occupation of Egypt, cut him off from the civilized world. For three years he was lost as if he had been in another planet, when, late in 1886, Dr. Junker, who had been shut up with him, suddenly reappeared and told how the undaunted ruler, with a triumphant and fanatical enemy forcing him slowly back, had not once relaxed his hold upon his people, nor lost heart in his hopeless task. This was three years ago, and he returns at last, defeated and baffled, his work undone and his people ruined, but leaving behind him the memory of a heroic career, followed without flinching in the face of danger and discouragement toward an aim every way most worthy of honor.

There is no deduction to be made from the just renown of Emin, unless it be the fact that he became to all outward semblance a Mohammedan. Nevertheless, he did not change his faith, and the reproach of apostasy often made against him is without foundation. He had cast in his lot with Mohammedans, and he wished them to feel that he was one with themselves, in order to win their sympathy and their confidence.

There is an epic completeness in the rescue of this hero of good works by the great explorer to whom, more than to any other man, the tremendous task of right belonged, and it will be a memorable day in the wonderful story of African conquest and exploration when Stanley and Emin stand at last, after uncounted toils, on the shore of the Indian Ocean.

A NEW POWER IN POLITICS.

THE recent election in Iowa is not so startling in its results now that the returns are all in. The only loss the Republicans sustained was that of their Governor, the Democratic candidate having about 6,000 plurality. All the rest of the State officers and the Legislature are Republican.

The result in Iowa, however, discloses a new phase in politics. It shows the strength of the railroad vote when massed for or against one candidate. It is generally conceded that the railroad vote of Iowa was almost solidly cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor, though, strangely enough, the Republican candidate was opposed by many members of the Farmers' Alliance because he was supposed to be friendly to the railroad corporations. The railway employes of the State, variously estimated at from 30,000 upwards, opposed the Republican candidate for Governor because the present incumbent of that office, Governor Larrabee, has pursued a very narrow-minded policy in reference to the railways. He has made it so uncomfortable for them by seeking to reduce their traffic rates, that the railways have been compelled to trim all expenditures, wages included, down to the closest point. Railroad employes who suffered by this action could not revenge themselves on the railway companies, because the latter were themselves helpless to right the wrong, therefore the employes voted against the party held to be responsible for the losses they had sustained.

Some time ago, on his return from Europe, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, whose every public utterance glistens with common-sense, declared that if political conventions sought to array voters against a candidate simply because he was a railroad man, the 750,000 railway employes in the United States would resent this imputation at the polls in a way that would not be forgotten. The sagacious mind of Mr. Depew foresaw what has apparently come to pass. It is probable that the railway employes of Iowa, remembering Mr. Depew's words, felt their true import and promptly took their revenge at the polls. It looks very much like it.

As a rule, the railroad employé is a man of superior intelligence. He meets travelers from every part of the land, he is interested in public discussions, he is wide-awake and observant, and generally well informed. Organized into a cohesive body, the railroad employes of this country could wield the balance of power in almost every State election, and even in Federal contests. Perhaps the politician who has been listening so long to the cry of the granger and the anti-monopolist, finding himself confronted by this new and mighty power, will discover that he has made a mistake; but will he go as far to please the railroad employé as he has gone to please the anti-monopolist and the granger?

We are living in a peculiar time. Party ties are resting very lightly on the masses. The voter is more inclined now than he ever was before to vote for the man of his choice rather than for the ticket of his party. Whether the example set by the mugwumps in the campaign of 1884 has anything to do with existing conditions we can only surmise, but it is apparent to every one that self-interest more than devotion to party and party platforms is the moving cause with so large a number of voters nowadays that the calculations and expectations of politicians are sometimes bitterly disappointed.

A SENSIBLE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

THE Church Temperance Society, largely made up of Episcopalians, and including all who desire to promote temperance, whether they be prohibitionists or not, recently held its anniversary meeting in New York, Bishop H. C. Potter presiding. Bishops Vincent, of Ohio, Thomson, of Mississippi, and Coleman, of Delaware, delivered addresses. They urged the necessity of temperance in eating and drinking. Bishop Vincent in his remarks took issue squarely and fairly with the prohibitionists by declaring that the Christian has the right to take strong drink in moderation, and yet that this liberty is no excuse for drunkenness or immoderate drinking. He urged the Christian duty of abstaining on all occasions when the example of total abstinence might be a benefit to others, and he commended the

union of those who take the partial pledge with those who take the total abstinence pledge.

One of the strongest prohibitionists in the State of Ohio, who led the movement in that State in favor of high license as the first step toward temperance reform, and who was himself a total abstainer, once remarked to the writer: "I favor prohibition, but I am against the prohibition party. It is utterly useless to talk of practical prohibition in these times. I myself do not believe in the use of wines, ales, or liquors in any form, and yet may I say to my brother in the church who likes an occasional glass of wine or a glass of beer at his table, that he cannot be a Christian and drink his wine or beer? I can tell him with truth that he cannot be a Christian and a drunkard; but I have no more right to go to his table and take away a glass of wine or beer than I have to remove an indigestible dainty that he likes to eat, but which is not, as a rule, a good thing for his digestive organs."

The prohibitionists of the third party are fond of comparing the anti-slavery contest with the fight for prohibition, but beyond the fact that both the abolition and the prohibition parties aimed at the extirpation of an evil the analogy ceases. Temperance men like Dr. Howard Crosby and Bishop Potter are as much opposed to drunkenness and intemperance as the most ardent prohibitionist can be, but they feel that there are men in and out of the churches who can take a little wine for the stomach's sake without endangering their happiness or the happiness of others—in fact, who can find comfort as well as happiness in the enjoyment of exhilarating beverages. With slavery there was no middle ground. One must either believe in human slavery or disbelieve in it. In the cause of temperance, however, one may believe with entire honesty in absolute prohibition, and another may believe in moderate drinking, while bitterly opposing intemperance.

The analogy between the anti-slavery and the prohibition movement would be complete if the original abolitionists had not only opposed slavery, but also insisted that no man should work for any master. That, upon its face, would have been a ridiculous proposition, but the impropriety and the inconsistency of the prohibition proposition that even the most moderate use of alcoholic beverages is sinful, if not criminal, is equally apparent.

The time has come to meet this question just as the Church Society is meeting it. Prohibitionists have carried their fanaticism to such a point in politics that they have almost succeeded in bulldozing both parties into sullen silence. The prohibition party lost its strength the moment the people discovered by experimental knowledge that high license and high taxation were more practical and more successful in combating intemperance than prohibition. State after State has passed high-license or high-tax laws, and in no instance has one of these statutes failed to meet every expectation. In no instance has it failed to realize more than the expectations of its promoters and defenders. On the other hand, in no State has prohibition proved to be entirely satisfactory. In fact, in the majority of the States where prohibition has been tried, the voice of the people, freely expressed at the ballot-box, has favored the repeal of the prohibition law.

Here we have the theory of the prohibitionist confronted by the practical experience of the temperance man. The result has been a decided wane of the prohibition party and a strengthening of that earnest and powerful public sentiment in favor of restrictive, but not prohibitive, liquor legislation. It requires no trained eye to see in the rapid development of this sentiment the germ of a movement that will do more for the cause of temperance in a single year than prohibition has accomplished in a decade. In a short time the friends of temperance, excepting a few hide-bound, selfish, and self-conscious fanatics, will unite cordially in the high-license movement in every State, New York included.

Conceding the lofty aims of those who organized the prohibition movement, and of those who have directed it—with the exception of a little clique of ambitious political tricksters—and believing they are animated by the purest and best motives, we feel assured that they are amenable to reason, and in the light of experience will join forces with the temperance masses in favor of restrictive liquor legislation. It is time to abandon the clique of impracticable and intolerant political prohibitionists, who have accomplished utterly nothing to excite the affection or inspire the admiration of the people.

USURPATION IN MONTANA.

IF ever a tool of politicians was elected to the highest executive office in a State, that individual is the present Governor of Montana, Mr. Joseph K. Toole. His conduct in proclaiming that only such members of the Legislature would be permitted to organize the Legislature as had certificates from county clerks, was a gross usurpation of authority and an insult to the people of the new State.

The law provides that the State Board of Canvassers shall certify to the election of members of the Legislature, and that in case of a contest the Legislature shall pass upon the claims of the rival contestants. There is nothing in the laws or the Constitution of Montana which permits Governor Toole to pass upon the question. He himself obtained his certificate of election from the State Board. His arbitrary and lawless action therefore furnishes abundant evidence of his unfitness for the exalted office he occupies.

The Republicans of Montana who so courageously refused to submit to fraud and intimidation at the polls must not and will not yield an inch to a Governor who usurps the functions of other officers, and in his desperation finally resorts to deliberate nullification of the law.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE recent Goodloe-Swope tragedy in Kentucky has made a profound impression upon the people, who feel that the name of their State is rapidly becoming a synonym for bloodshed and homicide. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that "it is safer to kill a man in this State than it is to steal a horse or a loaf of bread; it is rare that a man is hanged for slaying another," and it lays upon the courts the main responsibility for this condition of affairs. "The Court of Appeals," it adds, "has wrested so

many statutes from their original meaning, it has discovered so many loop-holes and split so many hairs that, as the law now stands, a man could scarcely commit murder conformably to the decree of the highest court, even if he tried." The *Courier-Journal* appeals, strongly and earnestly, for a thorough and complete reform in the whole matter, and it is satisfactory to observe that its vigorous demand is awakening a response in many influential quarters. It is to be hoped that the people of Kentucky, as a whole, will speedily come to see that if their State is ever to realize the possibilities within its reach they must put away the surviving barbarism which now makes life insecure, and sets a premium upon violence everywhere within their borders.

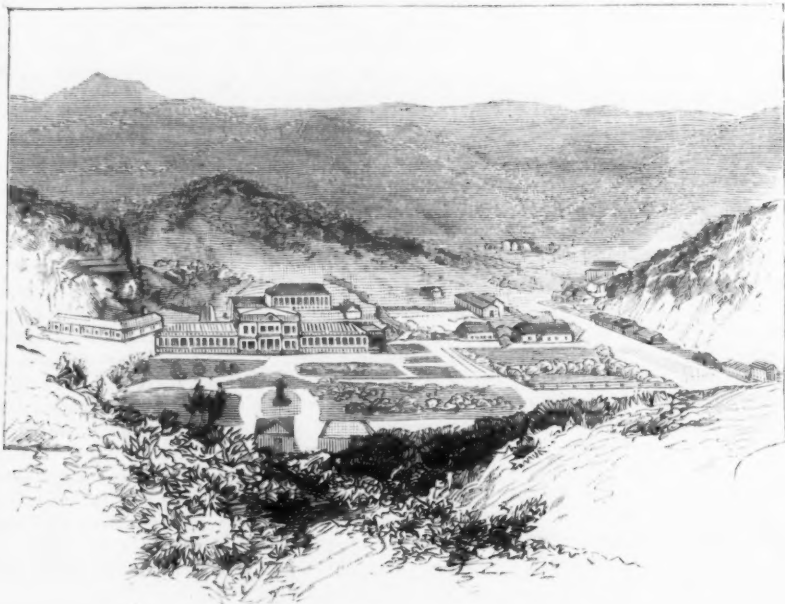
A VIGOROUS war on Trusts has been commenced in Missouri, where the charters of nearly eight hundred domestic corporations have been revoked, and proceedings are to be instituted against two hundred and fifty foreign corporations for non-compliance with the law requiring them to disavow, under oath, all connection with Trusts, combines, and pools. Among the corporations included in these proceedings are several Eastern insurance companies, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Associated Press. It is understood that the foreign corporations will undertake to defeat the law under which these proceedings are taken by resorting to the Federal courts, and we shall thus have, probably, a final and determinative decision as to the power of a State to prohibit or restrain capitalistic combinations of the description covered by the Missouri law.

At the recent Chamber of Commerce dinner in this city, ex-President Cleveland, in a few well-chosen words, impressed upon the business men about him the necessity for their more active participation in public affairs. The advice is timely. If the taxpayers of any city, even of New York, with its preponderance of the foreign element, would combine, regardless of politics, to secure a pure and honest municipal government, the effort would certainly succeed. It is one of the surprising things that the business man and the tax-payer will sit idly by, year after year, and permit the plundering of the public treasury by politicians and spoilsmen to continue. Recent revelations regarding the mismanagement of the Dock Department of New York are simply scandalous. Every department in the city seems to need rigorous examination, but it will not get it so long as tax-payers submit, without protest, to be remorselessly bled.

A DEFENSE of the water-ways of the nation would hardly have been expected from the president of the Vanderbilt system. At the recent dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce Mr. Depew declared in favor of the maintenance of the nation's water-ways. He said that they should live "protected by the Government, to act as a regulator to the railroads." This was one of Mr. Depew's sensible conclusions, and another favored the development of our commercial relations with South America. Rarely has a stronger argument in favor of subsidies been put in fewer words than will be found in this single sentence from Mr. Depew's masterly address: "If Great Britain can give for subsidies \$5,000,000, France, \$4,500,000, and Germany, \$4,000,000, no obsolete ideas of political economy can restrain the development of the commerce of the Republic of the United States." It is well that our public men are discussing this question so freely. It would be better if the people of the United States would shake off the influence of theorists and demagogues and restore our commercial marine as other nations have built up and restored theirs, by the granting of reasonable and proper subsidies.

INDIAN-COMMISSIONER MORGAN has the right idea as to the solution of the Indian question. His notion is that we should direct all our efforts to the point of making the Indian self-reliant and self-supporting; that the Government should spend less money for rations and more in books, plows, and implements of industry. He would give to each Indian, free, all the land he can use, all the tools he needs, and all other practical assistance demanded by his condition, but he would compel him to work, and compel his children to go to school instead of growing up in ignorance and idleness. In a recent address the Commissioner said that there are 36,000 Indian children of school age, and of these there are now in Government schools about 12,000 pupils. But the schools are not at all efficient, and not only must their number be largely increased, but the system in every way improved. He gave the sum of \$5,192,170 as his estimate of the cost of placing and supporting all the Indian children in schools. Of this \$2,129,670 would need to be spent in construction; the rest would be an annual charge for maintenance. There can be no doubt at all that the solution of the Indian problem, which has so long vexed our statesmanship, is to be found along the lines indicated by Commissioner Morgan.

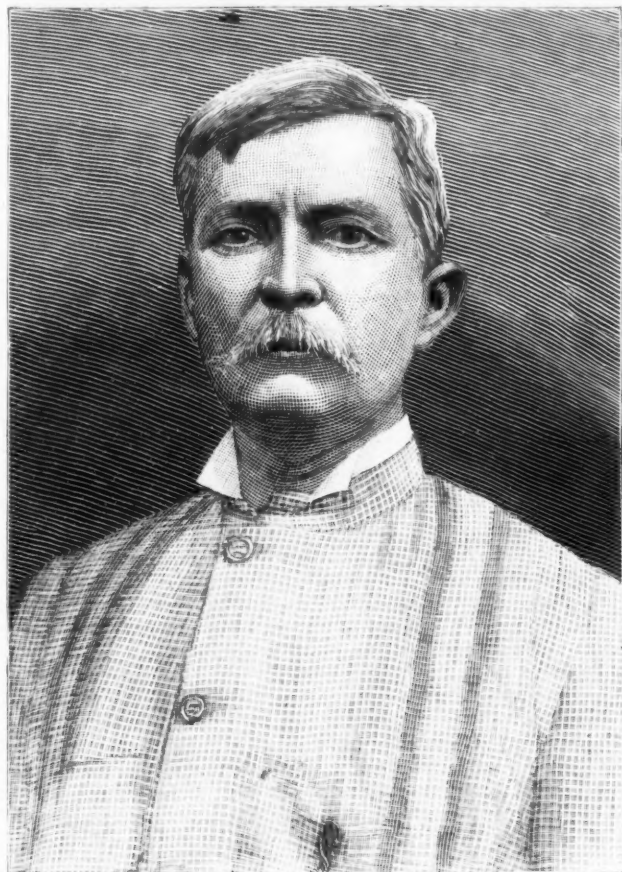
SENATOR WADE HAMPTON has been sharply taken to task by a number of South Carolina papers on account of his recent discourteous letter to Postmaster-general Wanamaker concerning the Columbia Post-office. The criticisms are the more significant from the fact that they come chiefly from leading Democratic journals. Thus the *Marion Index*, one of the most influential Democratic journals in the State, after declaring that the Senator is no longer the hero he once was, goes on to condemn the letter in question as in no sense reflecting the sentiment of the people of South Carolina. "Mr. Wanamaker's public record," it says, "is as free from reproach as Senator Hampton's, and there is no reason to believe him to be otherwise than the honorable gentleman he professes to be. Senator Hampton's letter does him no credit. It savors strongly of bombast, and was uncalled for and inexcusable considered from any point of view." Another paper speaks even more vigorously, while the Greenville *Daily News*, the most influential paper in upper South Carolina, condemns the Senator's letter as grossly indecorous and calculated to defeat the Senator's influence. We welcome these outspoken criticisms of a gentleman who has been supposed by some to have a mortgage on the opinions of every South Carolina Democrat, as a gratifying evidence of the growing independence of Southern journalism, and a demonstration also of an increasing tolerance of sentiment in partisan circles as to public men and measures.



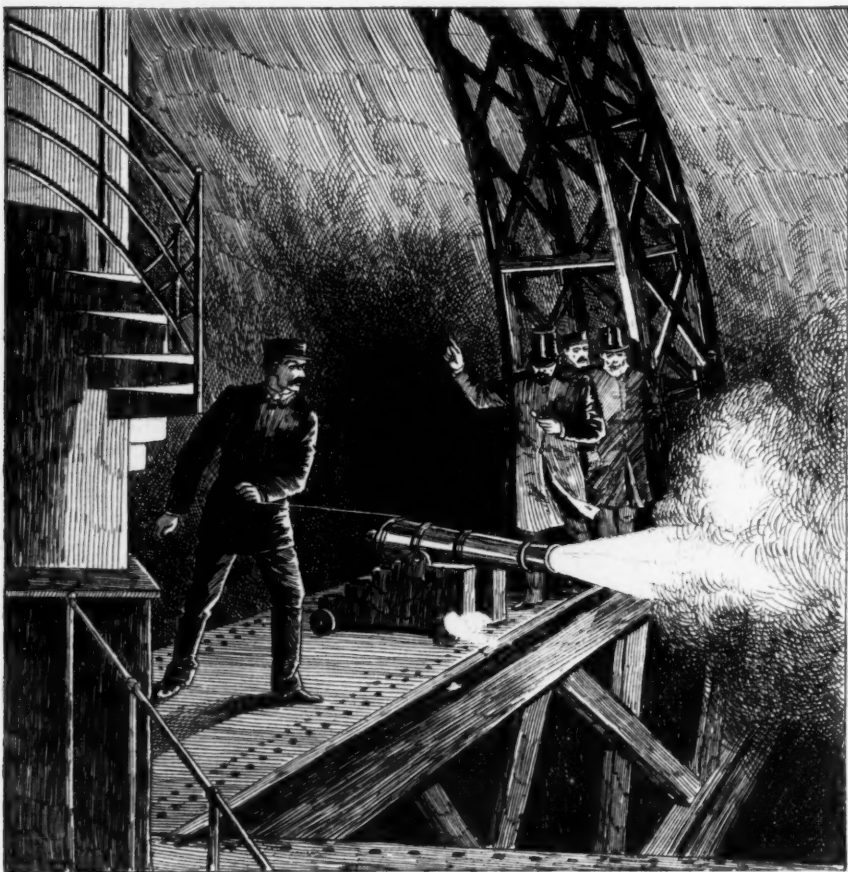
BRAZIL.—THE IMPERIAL CASTLE AT PETROPOLIS, WHERE DOM PEDRO II. WAS NOTIFIED OF HIS DEPOSITION.—[SEE PAGE 319.]

U. S. SENATORS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE election of Hon. Watson C. Squire as one of the United States Senators from the new State of Washington has given great satisfaction to the business men and substantial citizens of the State. In point of capacity, integrity, and familiarity with affairs, he is exceptionally qualified for the high position to which he has been advanced. He is a ready debater, an earnest speaker, a diligent worker, and a clear thinker. He has had extended and varied business experience, has traveled extensively, and is a keen observer, both of men and methods. During the Civil War he served with



HENRY M. STANLEY, THE HERO OF AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—[SEE PAGE 323.]



CLOSING OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—THE LAST PEAL OF CANNON FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER.

distinction, and was three times promoted. In 1884, after eleven years' service with the Remington Arms Company, he was appointed Governor of Washington Territory, and in this capacity performed his duties so satisfactorily that he was retained in office for two years after the accession of the Democratic Administration, though it was well known that he held ultra-Republican views. His election to the Senate will prove a valuable re-enforcement to the Republican strength in that body, while it will secure for the State he represents an influential voice in determining the legislative policy of the Administration.

Mr. John Beard Allen, who is Mr. Squire's associate in the Senate from Washington, is also a man of commanding ability and great popularity. Mr. Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in May, 1845, and attended the public schools of that place, and also Wabash College, where he had completed only half the course when the Civil War breaking out, he enlisted in the Union army. On returning from the field he located in Rochester, Minnesota, where he studied law and was admitted to the Bar. In 1870 he went to Washington and settled in Olympia, where within a year he made his way to a front rank among the veteran lawyers of that part of the Territory. In 1875 he was appointed United States Attorney for Washington, a position which he held for ten years, serving under the Administrations of Grant, Hayes, and Arthur. Mr. Allen enjoys the distinction of being the first officer ousted by the Democrats after the inauguration of Cleveland. At the election last fall he ran as the Republican candidate for Delegate from Washington Territory against Charles S. Voorhees, son of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who had carried the Territory for the Democrats in two previous elections, the last one by 2,182 majority. Mr. Allen overcame this majority and received a majority of 7,371, or a change of 9,553 out of a vote of 46,353. The admission of the Territory as a State practically nullified his election as Delegate in the House, and he now goes to the Senate instead by the vote of the Legislature.

The State of Washington is to be congratulated upon the elevated Senatorial standard it has established at the very outset of its career. Some older States would do well to emulate its example.



WASHINGTON.—HON. JOHN B. ALLEN, U. S. SENATOR-ELECT.
PHOTO BY BRODECK & CO.



NORTH DAKOTA.—HON. GILBERT A. PIERCE, U. S. SENATOR-ELECT.
PHOTO BY BARRY, BISMARCK.



WASHINGTON.—HON. WATSON C. SQUIRE, U. S. SENATOR-ELECT.
PHOTO BY LA ROCHE & CO.

REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY

LADIES.—XVI.

MRS. CHARLES ALBERT STEVENS.

TWO years ago, when one asked the name of the loveliest girl in New York, nine times out of ten he was answered, "May Brady." That one does not receive the same answer to-day is because the lady in question is no longer a girl, but is now a notable factor in the coalition so dangerous to the girls—the young married belles of New York. One need not look twice at the beautiful picture which adorns a page of this week's issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER to see on what a good and firm foundation were built Mrs. Stevens's claims to belle-ship and beauty. Her face is almost "faultily faultless" in the regularity of its features, its exquisite coloring, and the softness of eyes, complexion, and hair which no photograph can reproduce. Her figure is tall, slender, and graceful, and her bearing, which is distinguished by just the least touch of hauteur, is of the stately order which we are told marked the manner of the Lady Clara Vere de Vere. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Stevens is a woman of heart and sympathy, and both are easily moved—if not by the transient affairs of the gay world she belongs to, at least by "a tale of woe" that is genuine.

Mrs. Stevens is the elder daughter of the Hon. John R. Brady, Justice of the Supreme Court. Her mother, who was a famous beauty, and who now is a woman of patrician elegance of face and manner, and surprisingly youthful to have two married daughters, belongs to an old and most honorable Knickerbocker family. The younger daughter, not yet out of her teens, is also married. Mrs. Stevens, who married about two years ago, wedded the second son of the late Commodore Edwin A. Stevens, who owned the Hoboken ferry-boats, with big blocks of railroad stock, a large slice of New York and a bigger one of New Jersey "thrown in." Mr. Charles Albert Stevens, who won Miss Brady for his wife, has an enormous income now, and a larger one still in prospective. Thus far he and his pretty wife have divided their time since their return from abroad between their respective mothers, and are now at "Castle Point," the really superb home of Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens. "Young Mrs. Stevens's" wedding was of so gorgeous a nature that one is quite justified in calling it a pageant. It is told of Mr. Stevens that during the several months of his engagement he never paid his daily visit to his fair *fiancée* without bringing her a jewel. Judging from the splendid ones which Mrs. Stevens now produces from an apparently exhaustless supply, there may have been more truth in the pretty story than such charming legends generally possess.

We shall publish next week a portrait and sketch of Mrs. Robert Gage, of Mobile, Alabama.

HON. GILBERT A. PIERCE.

GILBERT A. PIERCE, United States Senator-elect from North Dakota, will worthily maintain the interests and honor of the young and growing State. His nomination with practical unanimity by the Republican caucus attests his great popularity in his party and among the people. He has been known in the Dakotas as the "Good Governor," and he deserved the characterization. He was a Chicago jour-



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF NEW YORK.—XVI. MRS. CHARLES ALBERT STEVENS.
PHOTO BY MENDELSSOHN.



NEW YORK CITY.—A DEPUTATION OF ITALIANS PLEADING WITH MAYOR GRANT FOR A REVOCATION OF THE ORDER PROHIBITING ORGAN-GRINDING.—DRAWN BY J. DURKIN.

nalist, and went to Dakota as Governor by appointment of President Arthur. His administration was successful throughout, and he now goes to the Senate with the cordial good-will of the great body of the people, without reference to party lines.

AN APPEAL FOR THE ORGAN AND MONKEY.

THERE was a novel spectacle in and about the City Hall, New York, on the 20th ult., when the corridors swarmed with a motley crowd of Italians of every age, size, and condition, convened for the purpose of urging the revocation by Mayor Grant of the recent order banishing hand-organs from the streets. The plea in behalf of revocation was made by a deputation headed by James Oliver, but it was ineffectual, the Mayor stating that he would not interfere with the regular course of the matter, which was properly in the hands of the Aldermen. The petitioners were greatly disappointed at this decision, but they were obliged to acquiesce, and, finding the Aldermen also obdurate, soon filed out of the building and went their several ways. They have not, however, altogether abandoned hope that they may eventually secure some modification of the obnoxious order, and the indications are that the public opposition to street musicians will be so moderated as to permit the "organ and monkey" to remain in possession of the field so long occupied.

IN THE DECEMBER TWILIGHT.

THE leaves have dropped from the bough,
And the days no more are long;
In the lonely aisles of the woodland now
There is never the trill of song.
The shades fall, chill and gray,
Not a star-beam shimmers clear:
Ah! how can my longing heart be gay
And you not here?

The wind has a weary sound;
Hark! what was that at the pane?
It has come with its pitiless leap and bound—
The driving drift of the rain.
As night broods over the earth
It broods over my spirit, too;
My peace, my sunlight, and my mirth
Are all with you!

Then why, O why delay?
Has the world so much of bliss
We can cast the gifts of the hours away
And the joys of the present miss?
O come, love, come and bring
New light to the brooding skies!
To me there is all of the glow of spring
In your sweet eyes.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

NEILA SEN.

CHAPTER II.



NEILA'S rooms in the great hotel faced Madison Square. The morning sunshine flooded them in a way that gladdened her tropical heart, and there was unwearying enchantment for her in the view outspread before her windows. Hour after hour she sat gazing, as if fascinated, upon the novel and animated panorama of city life. The handsome little park, its walks dotted with groups of happy, laughing, romping children; the busy streets, full of gay equipages; the sidewalks thronged by promenaders, all seemingly in holiday attire, together afforded new charms and objects of interest for every moment of the long day. And when night came the myriad lights glowing and flashing in all directions, here dancing in groups like fireflies, there burning steadily like fiery eyes, yonder stretching far away in long lines to which she could see no end, all produced in her a strange feeling of exhilaration and a sense as if she were a participant in some gorgeous spectacular unreality in dreamland. It was only when she turned away from those pictures and fixed her attention upon herself and her immediate surroundings that the sense of strangerhood grew painful in her; but then her heart sank, for she felt that in all that met her sight there was not one thing, even the smallest, belonging to human life, that had an approximate counterpart in her memory as belonging to her Ceylon home. Only the sun could she claim as an acquaintance. And she was learning the feeling that, of all lonesome places to the lonely stranger in a strange land, a hotel room is the worst. Its atmosphere is permeated by an ethereal influence of transiency that produces a sort of "here to-day and gone to-morrow" impression in the mind, provocative of uneasiness and inexplicable expectancy of the undesirable. No one with a trace of sensitiveness in his soul can ever be really at rest living in a hotel room, however luxurious may be its material appointments. A jumble of fragmentary and indeterminate reminiscent personalities seems perceptible to him in the air he breathes, as if each of the multitude of his predecessors in the apartment had left there some cast-off part of himself.

Neila had just finished, in her apartment, her simple evening meal of rice, milk, and fruit when Mr. Godfrey was announced and shown to her room. He appeared with the elation of one conscious of having accomplished something desired.

"Well," he said, "I have some definite facts for you. Your father left a will, bequeathing his estate to his wife and daughter, and naming as his executor the physician who attended him in his last illness, Dr. Willis K. Grey. Within a year thereafter Dr. Grey died, and another administrator was appointed by the court in his stead, Mr. Jehiel Clutchley, under whose management the estate of Narayana Chundar Sen has since remained. It was estimated, at the time of your father's demise, at between one hundred and eighty thousand and one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and had not been impaired when its control was transferred to Mr. Clutchley, the present executor."

"If we had possessed but a small share of that sum my mother's last hours would have been free from care, and her spirit consequently happier now, for her anxiety about my future made her cling to life and earthly things as the soul should not in the hour of liberation."

"It does not look right that neither of the executors ever communicated with your mother, when they must have known how to do so."

"They did not do so; but I would not willingly think ill of them therefor. Rarely does one know enough of his fellow-beings to enable him to judge their actions justly."

"My lawyer, in sending me this information, mentions that the reason he was enabled to do so with such promptitude is that he furnished the same facts to my father shortly before his death, which occurred nearly three years ago."

"It is very possible. Mr. Richard Henderson did say that he would write to Mr. John Godfrey to gain knowledge concerning my father, and no doubt did so, but I do not know that any answer was received by him, as he went away from Colombo to Benares, and thence I do not know where. I have not heard from him since."

"Well, 'better late than never.' You are on the right road now, and I do not apprehend that you will find any difficulty. Mr. Clutchley is an old citizen, very wealthy, and has, I believe, a good reputation, though he has the name of being pretty close."

"'Pretty close.' What do you mean?"

"Tight in money matters—avaricious; a man who drives hard bargains."

"Ah! I understand. He cannot have a noble mind if that is true; but he may be a just man."

"I happen to know a little about him from the fact that he is also the executor of the Prewitt estate, in which my cousin, Miss Millicent Reese, has an interest. That has been in his hands I don't know how many years, and does not seem to be any nearer settlement now than it was when he took hold of it. But it was mainly realty, and that may be necessarily slower of settlement without loss than an estate consisting of personal property, as I understand your father's was entirely. It has no doubt been safely invested, on bond and mortgage, and you will probably find it increased in value."

"I do not comprehend all the business words that you use, but I understand the conclusion at which you arrive and am gratified—not that I need so great a sum for myself, but I can do much good with it among my people."

"And when you get it, will you flit away again to your far-distant Eastern home?"

"What else should I do? I would be here like a cocoa-palm planted in the mountains."

"Can you find anywhere a fairer scene than that?"

They were standing before the window looking out upon the square. The streets below were full of animated, bustling life; the exhilarant flashing lights were everywhere; a gentle breeze stirred the branches of the trees, and the shadows of the quivering leaves, thrown by the powerful arc-light high above them, fell in inky, lace-like patterns on the gray walks. A deep, throbbing murmur pulsed in the air, the commingled sounds of human speech, of the movements of things, of blending harmonies and discords—the aggregate voice of the town.

"What," she asked, with seeming irrelevancy, "is the square box out of which that man is compelling noise by means of a handle?"

"It is a hand-organ."

"Ah! it is very ingenious. But I prefer the song of the shama in the trees of Ceylon."

There was no smile on her lips, but he fancied that one was dancing in her eyes, and he had a dim perception that she was laughing at him; that his admiration for a New York night-scene did not touch a responsive chord in her nature.

"But, tell me," he persisted, "do you not admire it?"

"Oh! if I were a Parsee," she replied, letting her gaze wander over the myriad lights, "I would worship it."

"Are you Cinhalese?"

"Yes; by birth. I was born in Colombo and my mother was Cinhalese, but my father was from northern India."

"And have you always lived at Colombo up to the time of your starting on this long journey to America?"

"Always there or at Kandy, where the current of life runs even more sluggishly than at Colombo."

"Were you not afraid to come so far away from home, among strangers and into altogether new conditions of existence?"

"What should I fear? Human beings are not worse in one place than in another, collectively. And no evil could come to me unless through my Karma—and who can fly from that?"

"But the terrors of the sea—shipwreck—death—"

"You speak as if death were to be feared."

"Is it not?"

"Assuredly no. If one has lived well it is good to die, for he will live better when he must come again."

"Then you do not believe that it is better to endure those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

"So to deem might well, as your great poet says, 'make cowards of us all.' He does not so think who thinks rightly. Ills that we make for ourselves we well may dread, but there are no others, and our fears that there may be are the vain fruits of lack of knowledge. Every act, thought, word, and deed is a draft drawn against the future. Some time it will have to be paid. We cannot know the obligations we have ignorantly incurred in our past lives, but that they exist all grief and pain are proof, for suffering is payment, and naught that lives may shirk the debt. But we can so live as not to swell the evil debt in the future, and lives so lived will wear bad Karma out and lead at last to liberation from the misery of re-birth. Each mortal death of the soul so living is a step higher toward eternal rest and peace."

"You employ a singularly business-like illustration."

"My father was a merchant. My mother knew much of his business and taught me somewhat of its ways, in the hope that some day, perchance, I might be of use to him."

Before taking his departure Harold Godfrey made an appointment for the morrow to escort Neila to the office of Mr. Clutchley.

It was with mingled feelings of bewilderment and admiration that, having bid her "adieu," he slowly descended the stairs. He was charmed by the girl's beauty and grace, deeply impressed by her courageous innocence, and awed by the stern philosophy that seemed to be her code of ethics and religious belief, as she had revealed it in the course of a prolonged conversation, only the opening of which has here been reported. As he reached the great lobby on the ground floor he encountered, to his surprise, his friend Dudley.

"Hello! You here?" he exclaimed.

"Yes. When I reached home I found awaiting me a telegram from a Western man who is stopping here, asking me to see him to-night, if possible, about a large electric plant—too important a piece of business to neglect, so I came right over and have just got through with him."

"Well, now that you are here you had better come home with me instead of going all the way back to Jersey City Heights at this hour. It is too late for you to do anything to-night."

"Too late! Why, what are you thinking of? The hours really favorable to brain-work are just commencing. I do more between midnight and 4 A.M. than in all the rest of the twenty-four hours. Are you going home now?"

"Yes; immediately."

"Do you think you can keep awake a couple of hours?"

"Keep awake! I should rather think I could. I have been calling on that Cinhalese girl."

"Oh! indeed?"

"Yes, 'indeed.' And she has given me plenty to think of, I assure you."

"Well, not too much, I hope, to prevent you trying that experiment we were talking of?"

"With the lights? Establishing the exact range between my window in the top of the Kickapoo flats and your laboratory window?"

"Yes. I took the concave mirror and the big lamp up to your room this evening, while you were out, and put them in place. I wish you could have an electric-light connection, but I suppose you cannot at present. Lacking that, everything is arranged as well as possible under the circumstances. You will find on the table the instructions and signals clearly written out."

"What is it for? What are you trying to get at, Dudley?"

"I will show you the next time you come over. The apparatus will be complete to-morrow, and it may surprise you."

"Good! Anything that will give a fellow the novel sensation of surprise will be welcome."

"Then I should think you would respect Miss Neila's capabilities in that direction."

"Respect her! Well, I should say so, by Jove! and more than that!"

Just at this moment a tall, elegantly dressed gentleman met the two friends, recognized Harold Godfrey with an elaborate bow and passed on. Godfrey returned the salutation, but with considerably less demonstrativeness.

"Who is that man?" asked Godfrey, abruptly.

"His name is, as I understand, Mr. Chester Sibley."

"Who and what is he?"

"I've told you all I know about the 'who.' As to the 'what,' I think he is a sort of sporting-man. I never knew of his doing anything except bet on the races."

"Where did you meet him?"

"On the Brighton course. Somebody introduced us. I don't remember who. Why do you ask?"

"Well, you know that I am occasionally subject to impressions of personal character in those I encounter. I am so impressed by that man, and I tell you—he is evil, beware of him. He seems to my senses enveloped in an aura of sensual, selfish vice."

"Whew! I don't see how you detect all that in him at a glance."

"Nor can I tell you, so that from anything in the man's exterior you could share my consciousness, but I am as confident of the correctness of my feeling as if I had read his soul."

Mr. Chester Sibley did not look as if he was such a very bad creature. He had a tall, erect, rather military-looking figure, a florid face—rather sensual in the lower part, but on the whole at least good-natured in expression—and a dark mustache in which a few gray threads were mingled. His dress was faultlessly correct, in quiet taste, and his manner good.

"Well, I don't take much stock in him myself, but I rather think you are 'a little off' in giving so much importance to him. Any way, he cannot be mixed up in any affairs of mine."

"Do not be too sure of that. No one can say that into his field the shadow of a certain cloud shall not pass. Something tells me that that man will touch your life in a way that will not please you."

CHAPTER III.

JEHIEL CLUTCHLEY, without having ever attained any prominence as a lawyer, had become rich by the law. Political affiliations, relationship with one judge upon the Bench and interested association with another, had all together smoothed the way for him. Hardly had his name been entered upon the records as admitted to practice at the Bar when appointments as referee were thrust upon him, putting him at once in receipt of an assured income far beyond that attainable by many a worthy practitioner whose head had become gray in the shadows of the courts. Not content with these, he sought and obtained numerous lucrative receiverships; and to the fat pickings from them were added in time the rich profits derivable from his management, as executor, of several very considerable estates. His unexampled amplification of the proverbial delays of the law in all matters intrusted to him gained for him a reputation for prudence, care, and conservatism, even when he was still laying, as a referee, the foundations of his fortune. He did nothing except under theegis of precedent, and if none were at hand, for any action required of him, he was willing to wait until one should be established, years if necessary, so long as his fees continued. And nature's processes in forming stalactites are wonders of reckless haste, by comparison with Mr. Clutchley's methods in the settlement of interests and estates in which he figured as receiver or executor. Properties had altogether melted away in his hands; heirs, weary of trying to hurry him, had hopelessly lain down and died; and even the memories of things confided to his wise control had faded from all minds but his, yet still his grip, upon what it had once clutched, never relaxed. Naturally he became very wealthy and correspondingly respectable. Of course, those who suffered by his interminable procrastinations cursed him bitterly, but they were numerically few, and the community generally found, in the fact of his being so often trusted with large interests, assurance that his probity must be unquestionable. He might have married well—i.e., married money and good social position—but he did not, and many persons wondered why. Few now remembered that there was an episode of tragical romance in his early life, and none but himself knew how deeply and permanently it had affected him. But to him it was all as vivid as the events of yesterday.

The girl he had so passionately loved and vainly wooed, her favored lover whom he hated so deeply; the fair young corpse dragged from the canal; the body of the handsome youth found in the bushes hard by and consigned to the dishonored grave of a murderer and suicide—these were pictures that never faded out of the recollection of Jehiel Clutchley. Who but himself knew that he saw them clearest in the dark?

And now he had lived beyond the point where anybody imagined it a likely thing that he might marry. He was old and not pleasing. Tonsured by age, the flat, receding breadth of his skull, chalky white yet shiny, thrust itself into ugly prominence. Over each lashless, red-lidded, small gray eye protruded a thick

bunch of long gray hairs, like a brush, that did him service as eyebrows. His nose was prominent, long, thin, sharp-pointed, and had great, wide nostrils. So flat lay his pale lips that his straight mouth seemed but a line across his face when he was silent, and a gash while he was speaking. The beard, that was only allowed to grow in a tuft beneath his chin, was nearly white, and he had a way, when he was thinking deeply, of combing it with the flat, broad tips of his bony, big-knuckled fingers. As a rule, his face was expressionless and his voice a monotone, but his simulative ability was such that—improbable as the fact might seem to one who had never seen him perform it—he could, upon occasion, make himself appear quite a harmless, kindly, and even genial old man.

The sign, "Real Estate and Conveyances," upon the outer door of Mr. Clutchley's suite of offices, in a dingy, old, down-town building, was rather misleading to the general public. No real estate was handled there except that which was Mr. Clutchley's, or was in process of becoming so; and the conveyancing was altogether of fragments of legal spoils from other men's bank accounts to his. Not many persons called there to see him, and of those who did it may be confidently averred that none were the happier for so doing. In an inner room he sat alone, like a spider in the centre of his web, the threads of which stretched out in all directions to ruined enterprises and dead men in their graves, and in the meshes were despairing men, hopeless widows, impoverished orphans—all the prey of the professional executor.

In an outer room, perched at a high desk, where he had faithfully toiled for twenty years, sat Mr. Clutchley's clerk and unquestioning servitor, Peter Simcoe, a lean, little, old man, methodical in habit, deprecatory in manner, and shabby in appearance.

To Peter Simcoe, on the forenoon of the day succeeding that marked by the incidents just narrated, entered Mr. Harold Godfrey, escorting Miss Neila Sen, asking audience of Mr. Jehiel Clutchley.

(To be continued.)

WALL STREET.—THE RAILROAD TRUST.

WHILE the people are everywhere denouncing Trusts, while speculators and manipulators in Wall Street are, vulgarly speaking, "knocking the stuffing" out of the Trust securities, along comes a revival of the scheme for a great railway combination or Trust. It seems to have the indorsement of some prominent railroad men besides Mr. Huntington, although Mr. Depew opposes it. A very concise argument in favor of a railroad Trust, by Mr. Charles F. Beach, Jr., of the New York Bar, has been put in type and submitted to the public for their consideration. Mr. Beach tells a good many wholesome truths in his little monograph. Among other things he says: "Our railway managers have conducted themselves frequently, in the matter of competition, in the most puerile and irresponsible fashion, carrying on, at the expense of the stock and bond-holders, railway slug-ging-matches for stock-jobbing purposes, or for the mere gratification that comes from a fracas."

Mr. Beach proposes as a remedy to divide up the territory to be covered on some natural lines of division, and to create a Trust for the railways of each section, these Trusts to be inter-associated, and working together to a common end. He wants a majority, at least, of the stock of each road conveyed absolutely to the Trust, and in its place would issue Trust certificates to the surrendering share-owners—in other words, the usual provisions of a Trust arrangement should be entered into among the stockholders constituting the association, a majority of whom would elect the board of directors and operate the properties pursuant to the provisions of a Trust deed, and as the interests of the business might dictate. Instead of the new-fashioned Trust he would have a voluntary unincorporated association between the owners of a majority of the stock of the allied lines. Mr. Beach calls attention to the fact that "the right to do business in partnership with one's neighbors is guaranteed to the people of these United States by the Constitution and the common law."

While this suggestion of a Trust seems quite feasible and in the natural order of business, and may eventually be brought about, still I do not see that it protects the interests of the minority stockholders any better than they are at present protected. If stockholders would attend stockholders' meetings and express themselves in the hearing of reporters in reference to the mismanagement of corporations, the truth would be made public, and schemers and speculators would be driven from their control. At the recent meeting of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad stockholders in this city, three men, Messrs. Gould, Sage, and Field, cast, including votes by proxy, 190,000 shares out of a total of 195,000 represented. Mr. Gould and both of his sons were elected directors. If Mr. Gould had owned every pillar and post in the Elevated scheme he could not have clinched the business more readily and more completely than he did.

One thing is certain. That is, the railroads are earning a great deal more money than they have been in the past few years, that business generally is looking up, and that the chances all favor a term of at least two years of general prosperity. The bears may think that they can continue their tactics indefinitely, but just as soon as the incubus on the market caused by tight money is lifted, or as soon as, even in spite of this incubus, the railroads demonstrate a large increase in their earnings, that moment outside capital will flow into Wall Street, and the rise will be irresistible.

One of the perplexing questions that Congress must meet will be the silver question. The silver-kingdom of the West believe that a policy favorable to them will be adopted by the Administration. Perhaps this accounts for the rise in the price of silver since last May, which is almost five per cent. It is said that speculation is behind it.

The decrease in the earnings of the Manitoba Railroad during the past fiscal year, amounting to nearly \$500,000, is very significant. If I had any of the stock I should feel very ticklish about keeping it.

The inside manipulation of cotton-seed oil certificates is carefully concealed. Whether the full extent of its losses by mismanagement and otherwise has been fully revealed or not I cannot say, but the stock has been knocked down pretty nearly to bottom prices.

The long-projected boom in Sugar Trust certificates has not come, and it will not come in a hurry if what I hear is true

regarding the losses the Trust has sustained in the past few months. Speculation in sugar is sometimes as dangerous as speculation in sugar certificates.

It would not be surprising if the wild era of speculation abroad, especially in Germany, should culminate, before a year passes, in a crash, the echoes of which would be heard in this country. The result, though it might be depressing at the outset, would be eventually to send a golden stream this way for investment in American securities. Let it come. JASPER.

INSURANCE.—CLOSE SUPERVISION AND FAIR PLAY FOR ALL.

IN reply to my question addressed to the old-line companies asking why they collected from policy-holders in 1888 more than \$40,000,000 over the amount they paid out for death claims and losses, a correspondent refers me to the laws of New York, which he says would make these companies insolvent if they failed to accumulate money against the increasing value of their risks. But these same companies held at the beginning of the year more than \$33,000,000 in excess of all their liabilities at the end of the year; so that if they had all reduced their premiums in 1888 so as to meet the bare outlays for death claims and expenses, they still would have been enormously rich.

Even if it be true that the law compels these enormous accumulations against such remote contingencies as the death of a whole generation of men, it must be remembered that the statute was forced upon the State by the calculations of the companies, who figured out on extravagant theories about the mortality and the rate of interest, an enormous "reserve" for them to hold and manage. For more than a generation this accumulation has gone on increasing all the time, and it is this formidable accumulation of reserves and surplus that stands in the way of many who would like to take out policies of life insurance. The banker says that he does not want to speculate on dying, and argues that he can use his money better as an investment than the insurance companies can; the clergyman complains that premiums demanded by the regular companies are too large and the assessment companies too risky—and so it goes. People want popular insurance, and if a plain statement of facts will set the insurance men to work to reach those who need to be insured and are repelled by the plans now in vogue, great good for the insurance business, as well as for the masses of the people will have been accomplished.

What is needed more than anything else is official supervision under proper laws of the insurance business, not only of the old-line companies but also of the assessment companies, and especially supervision that shall guarantee that the assessment companies are fairly upheld instead of being repressed, so that life insurance may be furnished at its real current cost. If the State would see to it that this plan were carried out honestly and thoroughly in the case of every company permitted to exist, then these companies, whether they be small or large, would all enjoy the confidence now so generally given to the old-line companies mainly because of their large and unwieldy assets. I do not deny that the accumulation of enormous reserves strengthens the old-line companies, and makes the most cautious and conservative people who want life insurance prefer them for safety; but give the people real grounds of confidence in an insurance law such as I have suggested, and in its careful administration, and the assessment companies will be on a fairer footing. A correspondent, who inveighs against the assessment companies, and fortifies his argument by quoting a long list of them which have been wound up by the State department and found almost entirely destitute of funds to meet their contracts, does not by his argument demonstrate to me that the principle is wrong. He only proves that knavery and fraud have sought refuge behind a popular idea. There is no reason why an assessment company should not succeed if it be managed by a man of vigorous and original genius, so long as the membership can be kept up.

THE HERMIT.

THE SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

THE triumph of the revolution in Brazil appears to have been complete. The people everywhere have acquiesced in the establishment of the Provisional Government, and apparently there is every reason to suppose that the peaceful situation will be maintained. In its manifesto, the Government "promises to use all means in its power to guarantee security of life and property to all the inhabitants of Brazil, native and foreign, and respect for individual political opinions, excepting the exigent modifications necessary for the good of the country. The army and navy, the ordinary functions of the Department of Justice, the civil and military administrations, will continue under their existing organizations, and respect for those holding positions will be maintained. The Senate and State Council are abolished, and the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Provisional Government recognizes and acknowledges all national compromises under the late Government, and all agreements with foreign Powers. The Government has issued a decree establishing universal suffrage throughout the republic. The republican flag is the old national colors, with the addition of twenty-one stars, representing the different States of the new United States of Brazil. The new Republic has been formally blessed by the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Brazilian representatives in the Pan-American Congress at Washington have been instructed to remain in their representative capacity, and Dr. Valente, the Minister to this country, will continue to act in that capacity.

We give an illustration of the imperial castle at Petropolis, where the deposed Emperor, Dom Pedro II., spent most of his time, and whence he took his departure within an hour or two after being notified of his deposition. The Castle of Petropolis is situated northward from Rio de Janeiro a half-day's journey, and is a charming place, reminding one of Saratoga, or Ems in Europe. It is built on the side of a mountain, and surrounded with a real village composed of villas belonging to the high society of Rio de Janeiro, to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and of the aristocracy of the Brazilian provinces. Dom Pedro liked Petropolis so much that he used to leave it only on Saturdays, to go to Rio to preside at the Ministers' Councils, which were held at 3 P.M. on account of the heat in that tropical climate,

PERSONAL.

THE letter-carriers' monument to S. S. Cox will probably be erected in Washington.

"CORPORAL." TANNER and W. H. Dudley have formed a business partnership in Washington.

QUEEN VICTORIA, it is reported, will ask the ex-Emperor of Brazil to be her guest at Windsor Castle.

THE President has appointed Alonzo J. Edgerton to be United States District Judge for the district of South Dakota.

YOUNG ABRAHAM LINCOLN, son of our Minister to Great Britain, has been very ill in Paris, where he is attending school.

SENATOR FARWELL intends introducing, at the coming session of Congress, a bill to abolish the civil-service examination system.

THE President has appointed Thomas J. Powers to be Naval Officer, and John J. Ridgeway to be Surveyor of Customs at Philadelphia.

THE New Orleans Grand Jury has indicted Major E. A. Burke, recently State Treasurer, for embezzlement and forgery in connection with a fraudulent issue and sale of State bonds.

SIR EDWARD GUINNESS has given \$1,000,000 for the erection of dwellings for the laboring poor of London. He also gives \$250,000 to be similarly used for the benefit of the poor of Dublin.

It is said that Bismarck has consented to allow his name to be borne by a new steamer of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which is expected to be the largest and swiftest ship afloat.

IN calling a Council of Congregational churches for the installation of its new pastor, Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, declined to invite the Church of the Pilgrims, of which Rev. Dr. Storrs is pastor.

POOR Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has again failed in his effort to obtain a wife. The Princess d'Alençon will not marry him. He may yet be driven to give his title to an American heiress in exchange for solid cash.

THIS is the way the Philadelphia Press puts it: "Postmaster-general Wanamaker enjoys the distinction of being the first man whose success in private business was regarded by his enemies as disqualifying him for public service."

MAYOR GRANT, of New York, has appointed Mrs. Mary N. Agnew and Mrs. Clara M. Williams as School Commissioners for the term of three years. Mrs. Agnew has already served one term to the general acceptance of the public.

THE President has appointed Thomas Clay McDowell to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Kentucky District, vice Colonel Goodloe, deceased. Mr. McDowell is Mrs. Goodloe's son-in-law. James H. Beatty has been appointed Chief Justice of Idaho.

SECRETARY-OF-WAR PROCTOR, in his first annual report to the President, recommends that members of the National Guard be given a chance to gain a commission in the army. Concerning desertions he says that the pith of the whole question is to make the service worth seeking.

GENERAL BOULANGER's personal expenses are defrayed by his admirers in France. Every week he receives a certain amount collected from working people in the provinces. The amount varies from week to week, but has been thus far large enough to keep the wolf from his door.

UNITED-STATES-SENATOR-ELECT SQUIRE, of Washington, has a beautiful home at Seattle, and is as popular socially, throughout his State, as is Chauncey Depew in New York. His wife is a charming and very wealthy lady, who was Miss Remington, of Ilion, N. Y., of the celebrated manufacturer's family there.

THE oldest man in Germany is Markus Jordan, of Bielefeld. He completed his 110th year on the 6th of October. He has been presented a gold medal by the present Emperor, bearing a portrait of the late Emperor William, who was a baby when Jordan was eighteen years of age. Jordan is in good health and has possession of his faculties.

GOVERNOR-ELECT CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is a Knight Templar, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Order of Elks. He attends the Presbyterian Church and is extremely charitable. He is described by the New York World as "a great worker and very systematic. He possesses marked Scotch characteristics, one of which is a stubborn adherence to any opinion once formed."

AMONG recent deaths is that of Samuel Soule, a California pioneer and prominent in politics from the early days of the State. He was of Puritan stock, and gained a great reputation as the member of the Vigilance Committee who opposed extreme measures in the punishment of the late Judge Terry while the latter was under arrest. Mr. Soule held many offices of trust under the State Government, and was also for years an able newspaper writer.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE visited Athens, en route to the Holy Land, and secured there a corner-stone for the new tabernacle to be built in Brooklyn. It is taken from Mars Hill, from which St. Paul addressed the Athenians. Dr. Talmage preached there himself during his visit to a large concourse of people. His text was, Acts xvii, 22: "Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars Hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." Subsequently the Brooklyn preacher had an interview with the Prime Minister of Greece, and an audience with the Queen of Greece and the ex-Empress Victoria of Germany.

THE possibilities of American citizenship are illustrated by the fact that Mr. Charles H. Turner, who has earned an honest living by driving an ice-cart, has been nominated as the Tammany candidate for Congress in the Sixth New York District. Mr. Turner has paid for his education by working hard during several months of each year and studying the rest, and he is apparently quite as well qualified for the position of Representative as very many who have won it by money rather than brains. It is to the credit of the Tammany chiefs that they have made this nomination distinctly for the reason that Mr. Turner is poor and capable.



"DOWN."



A "FAIR CATCH."



QUARTER-BACK BRINGING THE



"LINING UP."



CAPTAIN GILL, OF THE YALE TEAM.



A TEST GOAL



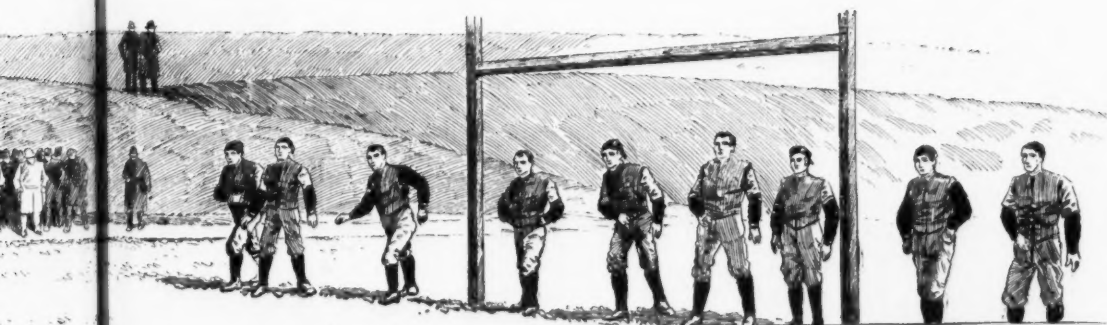
QUARTER-BACK CATCHING THE BALL.



A "TACKLE."



A "PUNT."



A "GOAL."



COWAN, OF THE PRINCETON ELEVEN.



BREAKING THROUGH A RUSH LINE.

"UNCLE SAM'S FARM."—NO. IV.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARID REGION AND LANDS DEPENDENT UPON RAIN-FALL.

There is a popular impression among people living east of the 100th meridian that the cost of agricultural production is greater in the arid region than within the limits of the "rain belt." This is an error which should be at once and forever dispelled from the public mind. The writer of this article was summarily undeceived upon this point by a Montana farmer, whose prompt reply to an assertion as to the greater cost of irrigation was, "Irrigation is cheaper than the natural rain-fall." This apparently paradoxical reply was explained thus: "At the East you have a crop of corn which is suffering from drought. If no rain comes you will have, say only half a crop. The value of a full crop will be, say fifty bushels of shelled corn at fifty cents per bushel, \$25. The loss of half of this is \$12.50. What would you give for a sufficient supply of water to secure a maximum crop? Certainly \$10 an acre. But we can get it by irrigation for \$2 an acre." In a word, irrigation insures a crop every year, or two crops each year, to the full capability of the soil, and eliminates the most distressing feature of farming in the East—the uncertainties due to droughts and an excessive amount of rain-fall. Again, irrigated land is superior to unirrigated land in another respect, related to the former. The different crops need different quantities of water and at different times. The rain-fall treats all alike. But the farmer who irrigates learns the needs of the different crops, as he learns the habits of his domestic animals.

There is, however, a third particular in which the irrigated lands of the arid region are superior to the lands of the "rain belt." The heavens supply to vegetation two elements essential to its growth—water and sunshine. The direct rays of the sun are as essential to plant growth as water. The advantage which the arid region enjoys in this respect is indicated by the fact that there is an annual average of 3,810 hours of sunshine in New Mexico, 2,671 hours at New York City, and 1,121 hours at London. Owing to its elevation the arid region also has about one-fifth less atmospheric air to obstruct the sun's rays. The greater size and weight, and the superior flavor of the fruits of southern California are due to the fact that they enjoy during their growth more sunshine than fruits which grow in the "rain belt." The standard weight of oats per bushel at the East is 32 pounds; but in the arid region, under culture by irrigation, their weight runs up to from 38 to 48 pounds per bushel.

There is still another and very important advantage in irrigation. The waters which descend from the mountains bear a valuable fertilizing silt which penetrates to every part of the soil and enriches the whole uniformly. This fertilizing property of the water of irrigation is observable by every practical farmer. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, declared in his speech delivered in the Senate February 9th, 1889: "Forty acres of land properly irrigated anywhere in the arid region will support a family as well as 160 acres in a region cultivated by rain-fall." Others say one acre in the arid region is worth two in the "rain belt." Such testimony is abundantly confirmed by the experiences of farmers in every State and Territory of the arid region.

THE CLIMATOLOGY OF THE ARID REGION.

The limited amount of rain-fall upon the agricultural lands of the arid region is mainly due to meteorological conditions imposed by mountain ranges. The prevailing winds of that portion of the United States which lies west of the Rocky Mountains, and, to a considerable extent, of the area east of that "divide," are south-west winds, which come from the Pacific Ocean. In approaching our shores these winds pass over the Kuro Siwa, or warm Japan current—the "Gulf Stream of the Pacific"—and thus become heavily charged with moisture. As they reach our shores they hold in suspension an amount of humidity which, if equally distributed, would be sufficient to water all the lands of the area over which they blow. But the uniformity of the rain-fall is broken by great mountain ranges. This is easily explained. The earth's atmosphere diminishes rapidly in density from the surface upward. One-half its entire weight or volume is within 18,480 feet, or 3½ miles, of the sea level. Again, half the entire moisture in the air is within 6,500 feet, or 1¼ miles, of the sea level. Now the diminution of density caused by elevation produces a reduction of temperature, and reduction of temperature causes a rapid reduction in the capacity of air to hold moisture. As the warm, moisture-laden winds from the Pacific Ocean strike our Western shores and pass over the continent they are repeatedly tossed upward by mountain ranges whose average elevation is from 6,000 to 15,000 feet. These ranges—the Coast range and the several Rocky Mountain ranges and groups—thus compel a very large precipitation from these moisture-laden winds, while the intermediate valleys and plateaus on either side of the great "divide" receive very little moisture. The average annual rain-fall on the mountains is from 35 to 75 inches, while on the lower lands it is only from 5 to 15 inches annually. It is believed that an annual rain-fall of at least 28 inches is necessary to successful agriculture.

The various conditions which affect the productiveness of the earth's surface, viz., quality of soil, elevation, topographical features, and latitude, produce widely different agricultural results. The quality of the water brought down from the mountain sides also affects plant-life differently. So throughout our vast arid region, which in an intense degree displays all this variety of conditions, we must expect to see wide differences in the results of the applied art of irrigation.

There is in some quarters of the West a popular belief that the rain belt or humid area is moving westward. This is attributed to various causes. Some think it is the result of laying railroad tracks in an east and west direction; others that it is due to the influence of telegraph wires, while others attribute it to an increased amount of evaporation from the cultivated lands of the Western and North-western States. A gentleman of some distinction attributes it to a sympathetic relation between the earth and man's moral, intellectual, and spiritual advancement, and in this view predicts that oranges will some day grow in Alaska. Aside from the merits of this question, it is undoubtedly true that lands which a few years ago were believed to be too dry for culture are now yielding good crops after being plowed. This appears to be due mainly to the fact that a large

part of the rain-fall which formerly ran off the hard surface of the land into the streams is now absorbed by the soil. So the fact appears to stand beyond all question that the limit of the area which may be cultivated without irrigation is from 200 to 300 miles farther west than it was formerly supposed to be.

FORESTS AND IRRIGATION.

It is a fact beyond dispute that forests on the sides of the mountains throughout the arid region do perform a very important function in a general scheme of irrigation, by protecting the snows from the direct rays of the sun, thus preventing them from melting before they can be utilized as storage reservoirs during the season of crop growth. In this connection may be mentioned the proposition, which appears to be perfectly practical, that the smaller mountain streams shall be diverted, during the winter months, into shaded ravines and chasms so as to form large masses of ice—small glaciers—the melting of which will be slower even than that of snow on the exposed mountain sides. To a certain extent this may become a very useful mode of storing water for irrigation. The snow and ice on the lofty mountain summits now furnish, by their gradual melting, an abundant supply of water in Utah and in other parts of the arid region during the entire irrigating season.

TEMPERATURE AND HEALTHFULNESS OF THE ARID REGION.

There are three physical conditions which mainly determine the average annual temperature and the seasonal differences of temperature of different localities throughout the arid region. First, the fact that it has a range of 17 deg. 30 min. of latitude; second, the fact that its western border is warmed by the Kuro Siwa, or Japan current, while its eastern border has the cooler continental climate of the interior; and, third, differences of elevation, each 600 feet of elevation having about the same effect upon temperature as one degree, or 69½ statute miles, of latitude. Of course these differences of physical conditions involve marked local differences both of temperature and humidity. Elevation also determines the density or pressure of the atmosphere. These are the chief atmospheric conditions which determine the comfort and healthfulness of animal life. Generally it may be said that there is no more healthful portion of the globe than the arid region of the United States. It possesses also that peculiar elasticity of climate which is promotive of the development of brain and brawn alike.

In the higher altitudes, where the air is very light and dry, nasal catarrh affects certain persons, and such localities are also unfavorable to persons afflicted with certain diseases of the heart. There is an endemic disorder known as "mountain fever" to which certain persons are subject. But a residence in the arid region produces an almost certain cure of pulmonary diseases not too far developed, and malarial troubles are there almost unknown. During the winter months there is sometimes a fog which rests over the Salt Lake valley called by the Indians Po-go-nip. It is said to cause pneumonia in children, if due care is not taken to prevent their undue exposure to its influences, but it is not regarded as of any serious consequence as a condition of the healthfulness of that particular locality.

TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS OF THE ARID REGION.

Thirty years ago the project of constructing a railroad across the continent was regarded by many as chimerical. But the great war for the preservation of the national life came, and a Pacific railroad was seen to be a political necessity. It was built, and its construction stands to the glory of the statesmen of that period, with the abolition of slavery and the establishment of American nationality upon a firmer foundation. The Pacific Railroad of the war period not only served the political purpose for which it was constructed, but has been the *avant courier* and promoting cause of a development which will in a few years be expressed in eight or ten populous States of the Union.

Already the National Government has many times over been remunerated for the aid it extended to the Pacific Railroad companies in lands and in money, by the appreciated value of the remaining public lands, and by the saving effected in the cost of transporting Government officers, employés, and supplies, and the United States mails. The total length of the first Pacific railroad from Omaha to San Francisco is 1,867 miles, but to-day there are within the limits of the arid region more than 17,000 miles of railroad track, forming six or seven independent and sharply competing transcontinental lines. These railroads are now sustained not by "through traffic," but mainly by local traffic which has been developed by the pastoral, agricultural, and mineral pursuits of the arid region, and by the general commerce which has followed in the train of those industries.

This is clearly illustrated by the following data, showing the through and local traffic of the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroads for the year 1888:

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.		
	Tons carried.	Receipts.
Through Freight.....	76,584	\$1,041,835
Local Freight.....	2,376,924	8,735,332
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.		
	Tons carried one mile.	Receipts.
Through Freight.....	426,501,166	\$2,941,263
Local Freight.....	705,174,234	9,332,229

While the country has not yet begun to comprehend, much less to properly appreciate, the magnitude of the development which waits upon irrigation, railroad enterprise is not only abreast of the new movement, but somewhat in advance of it. The Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and other railroad companies are constructing new lines and forming new commercial connections whereby they may be the better enabled to secure the traffic results of future settlement and development. In this struggle for the traffic of the future, these corporations are now supplying facilities considerably in advance of the present demands of commerce and of productive enterprise. Rates of transportation throughout the arid region are effectually regulated and determined not only by such competition between the railroad companies themselves, but also by the interaction of commercial and industrial forces operating through the railroads and created by them. It is one of the marvels of this wondrous age that mainly through the

commercial facilities afforded by railroad transportation this branch of "Uncle Sam's Farm," the great arid region, only a few years ago segregated to the use of wandering Indians, has been perfectly subdued to the arts of peace, and that it is to-day closely associated with the commercial activities of the whole world.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE ARID REGION.

It is impossible to present here anything more than a very general survey of the vast mineral resources of this portion of "Uncle Sam's Farm." These resources, in connection with the agricultural possibilities of the arid region, will form the integral parts of a highly organized, prosperous, and substantial industry, the development of the various parts of which will be along the line of their interdependent commercial relationships and largely the result thereof:

Gold and Silver.—The value of the gold and silver product of the United States is greater than that of any other country on the globe. It is two and one-fourth times that of Mexico, the country whose product is next to that of the United States in the order of magnitude. Thirty-three per cent. of the world's product of gold and forty-two per cent. of its product of silver is the yield of mining in the United States. The silver product of this country in 1887 was \$33,136,000, and the gold product \$53,941,800. Practically this entire yield of the precious metals—over ninety-nine per cent. of it—was the product of the arid region, for the gold of California, \$13,400,000, and the silver of that State, \$1,500,000, was from mines within the limits of the arid region. This total value of precious metals, \$34,600,000, was almost entirely the product of labor in some form. The earth presents opportunities to mankind while the hand of labor coins them into values. Probably this product, \$34,600,000, furnished a market for products of agriculture to the value of at least \$35,000,000, almost all the yield of the soil of the arid region through irrigation. Aside from the monetary value of gold and silver in the finance of the world's commerce, the production of these metals has an exceedingly important relation to the industrial development of the arid region, and as such has a forceful claim upon the protective care of the National Government.

Coal.—The arid region abounds in coal of excellent quality. Its total yield in 1887 was about 2,000,000 tons. The deposits of coal fully developed in Wyoming could supply the world for an indefinite period. In a certain locality, the Rock Springs mines, the supply is estimated at 25,000,000 tons to the square mile. Anthracite coal has been found in Colorado and New Mexico, and excellent coking coal in Wyoming. Extensive beds of canal coal from fifteen to twenty feet thick, yielding oil abundantly, have also been discovered in Wyoming.

Petroleum.—The petroleum field of Wyoming, probably extending into Montana, is more extensive than that of New York and Pennsylvania combined, and at points where tapped yields abundantly. Natural gas has also been discovered in the same region and probably exists in great volume.

Lead.—The total lead product of the United States during the year 1887 was 160,700 tons, valued at \$14,463,000, of which ninety-four per cent. was the product of the arid region. The supply of ore is inexhaustible. About eighty per cent. of the entire quantity of lead produced in this country is the joint product of silver and lead mining.

Copper.—The total copper product of the United States during the year 1887 was 92,335 tons, valued at \$21,032,440, of which fifty-five per cent. was the product of the arid region. The supply of copper in that region is inexhaustible.

Iron.—Iron abounds throughout the entire Rocky Mountain region, and ores of excellent Bessemer steel quality are found in inexhaustible quantities. Salt, sulphate, and carbonate of soda, and a large number of other useful metals and minerals are also found in various parts of the arid region, and in practically inexhaustible quantities.

Such is the character of this portion of "Uncle Sam's Farm," its soil and its subterranean resources. It is a field "white unto harvest." The quickening influence of irrigation in the development of agricultural lands will here stimulate enterprise to active effort in every branch of human industry.

THE INDIAN AS A TENANT OF UNCLE SAM'S FARM.

That part of "Uncle Sam's Farm" which we are now considering—the great arid region—was until about thirty years ago practically sequestered to the use of the Indians of this country as a common hunting-ground. When the Cherokees were located in the Indian Territory in 1838, a strip of land sixty miles wide and two hundred and twenty miles long adjacent to the State of Kansas was granted to that tribe, as an "outlet" or highway to this vast field of savage sport. No person then supposed that this vast area would or could be appropriated to any better use. From that time onward the Indians generally were permitted to leave their reservations and to spend the summer months in the arid region, but when the value of this area for pastoral purposes was discovered, the buffalo, the elk, and the moose retired before the millions of horses, cattle, and sheep which took their places, and the Texas cow-boy became the presiding genius of this vast domain. Thus the Indian was held close corralled upon his reservation by a force of circumstances which forever marked the end of his nomadic career.

The total Indian population of the United States, including that of the Indian Territory, is now 246,036, and they occupy 108,389,469 acres of land. This provides 440 acres to every Indian man, woman, and child. Practically this is waste land, although every 160 acres of it is amply sufficient for the support of a civilized family. The hopelessness of converting the Indian into an agriculturist by the reservation plan is becoming more and more apparent, and it seems also to be certain that he will never become a worker, or a useful member of society, until, under proper protection, he is brought closely in contact with the influences of civilized life, and until he has ceased to be a mere enumberer of a large and fair portion of the national domain, which in the course of a few years will be reclaimed by the art of irrigation.

CONCLUSION.

The subjugation of the lands of the arid region to the uses of civilized man implies very much, and it promises very much. It summons the nation at once to an opportunity and a duty. The magnitude and importance of the work, and the evident need of devising a broad and comprehensive plan of reclamation at the earliest practicable moment, mark the present time as an epoch in the history of the country. A generation which saved the life of this nation by an enormous sacrifice of human life and a vast expenditure of money is passing away, and upon the generation immediately following devolves the heroic duty of providing for a large expansion of the national resources. The example of the nations of antiquity piques us to endeavor, and upon us rests the obligation of the Divine mandate—"Subdue the earth." To doubt that this great task will be met manfully and effectually, would be to impeach the patriotism and intelligence of the present generation of men.

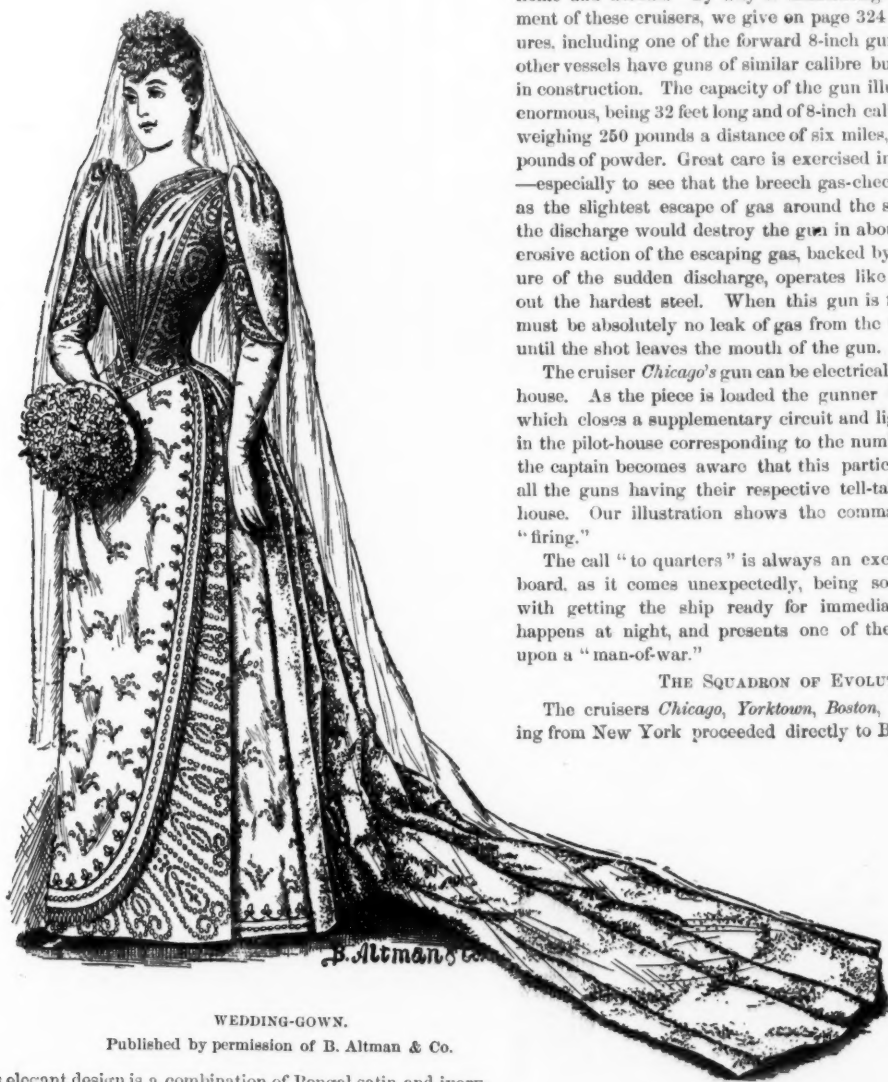
Joseph H. Mumford.

HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF BRIDAL GOWNS AND WEDDING FANCIES.

A NOTICEABLE feature among foreign modes is, that while the evening and dinner-gowns will be cut extremely décolleté, the wedding-gown will have the corsage high-necked, frequently with a military collar, and seldom open with more than a small V at the throat, just enough to display the necklace. Over here one follows their inclination, and if the bride has handsome shoulders she is very apt to have her bodice cut accordingly. Many of the newly designed wedding-gowns prove that the Directoire coat is by no means dead yet, at least for tall, slender women, for the fronts have wide revers and waistcoats made of jabots of exquisite lace. Another, just completed, is extremely pretty. It is made of white silk, the bodice high, a sash on one side, and a couple of trailing wreaths of orange-blossoms and myrtle. The skirt is draped with Brussels guipure.



WEDDING-GOWN.

Published by permission of B. Altman & Co.

This elegant design is a combination of Bengal satin and ivory-white velvet. The former comprises the front, which is exquisitely wrought with pearls, while the latter is adopted for the bodice and pleated train.

Very young brides frequently wear satin in ivory or pearl-white, or the real antique moiré; but undoubtedly the most youthful toilette is supplied by the lustrous faille Française. More inexpensive gowns may be made of the beautiful silk-warp Henriettas; and the soft, creamy India or China silks make charming wedding-gowns of simple design, with a modest allowance of garnitures, as a lavish display would hardly be in keeping with the material. For a morning wedding, a tailor-made gown of white cloth of an exquisitely fine quality is frequently chosen, sometimes with garnitures of fine silver passementerie or embroidery. The effect is heightened by having the cloth skirt caught up on the left side, showing beneath a breadth of white moiré. A bonnet is invariably worn with a costume of this sort, and presents a mixture of the white cloth with moiré ribbon and an aigrette of silver.

Some bridesmaids' costumes at a recent English wedding were so extremely unique as to deserve mention. The skirts were of finely crimped poppy-red nun's-veiling, with four rows of delicate black-lace insertion, graduated in width, laid on. Incroyable coats of rich, soft black silk, lined with red, having revers and wide cuffs of jet on red silk, red waistcoats, and large red buttons covered with jet at each side of the coat bodice. Each hat, of cream felt, was low in the crown and slanting, with sailor brim, but cut away short at the back, where there was a band of jet which had the appearance of a handsome comb. The brim was lined with black lace, and the crown almost hidden by black-silk bows and an aigrette of red ostrich feathers, apparently fastened by the jet comb. The long suede gloves were cream-colored, the hose red, and the Louis XV. shoes of black patent leather piped with red, with red heels and large jet buckles. The bridegroom presented each bridesmaid with her silk hose and shoes, as well as a red feather fan, mounted in black and tied with cream, black, and red ribbons, fastened at the handle with a jet star brooch. A pretty gift for the bridesmaid is a little silver brooch in the form of a large hook and eye, connected, with the initials of the bride on one and those of the bridegroom on the other. If there is a page to carry the train, the hook-and-eye design is used for cuff-links. The prettiest costume for a page is that of Charles I., made in white satin, with a cap of the same, full ruff of lace, white-silk hose, and black-velvet shoes with large paste buckles.

The autumn and winter bride and bridesmaid have an opportunity for picturesque adornment which the bride of spring cannot attain; for no floral accompaniment to a wedding is more

beautiful than the ragged, graceful chrysanthemums of this season of the year, whether tied in huge bunches on tall walking-sticks or carried in gilded hand-baskets.

Silk petticoats are the fancy at present, those of striped or changeable taffetas being favored. Satin is also a choice with some, and the newest designs display one wide or three narrow flounces of black lace.

New gloves are in the varied dahlia shades, which resemble heliotrope, but have more of a reddish tinge.

The "Bolero" hat, with band of swinging jet on the brim and great bunches of pompons on the crown, is becoming very popular. ELLA STARR.

THE BIG GUNS OF OUR NAVY.

THE recent departure of the vessels of our new navy on a protracted cruise in foreign waters is an incident of more than ordinary importance, and has attracted attention both at home and abroad. By way of illustrating the formidable armament of these cruisers, we give on page 324 several striking pictures, including one of the forward 8-inch gun of the *Boston*. The other vessels have guns of similar calibre but differing somewhat in construction. The capacity of the gun illustrated is something enormous, being 32 feet long and of 8-inch calibre. It throws a shot weighing 250 pounds a distance of six miles, with a charge of 125 pounds of powder. Great care is exercised in handling these guns—especially to see that the breech gas-check is perfectly tight—as the slightest escape of gas around the shot or breech during the discharge would destroy the gun in about ten rounds. The erosive action of the escaping gas, backed by the enormous pressure of the sudden discharge, operates like a sand-blast, eating out the hardest steel. When this gun is fired, therefore, there must be absolutely no leak of gas from the time of the explosion until the shot leaves the mouth of the gun.

The cruiser *Chicago's* gun can be electrically fired from the pilot-house. As the piece is loaded the gunner inserts the exploder, which closes a supplementary circuit and lights an electric light in the pilot-house corresponding to the number of the gun. Thus the captain becomes aware that this particular gun is loaded—all the guns having their respective tell-tale lights in the pilot-house. Our illustration shows the commander in the act of "firing."

The call "to quarters" is always an exciting event on ship-board, as it comes unexpectedly, being sounded in connection with getting the ship ready for immediate battle. It often happens at night, and presents one of the most active scenes upon a "man-of-war."

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

The cruisers *Chicago*, *Yorktown*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, on sailing from New York proceeded directly to Boston, and anchoring

in the harbor, were objects of universal interest, crowds of visitors boarding and inspecting the vessels on the days set apart for their reception. The officers of the squadron were entertained at a banquet, were given two or three receptions by prominent clubs, and were fairly overwhelmed by civilities of every sort from the hospitable people.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

THE explorer Stanley may be expected to reach the African coast at any moment. A dispatch from Captain Wissman says that Stanley arrived at Mpwapwa, 150 miles inland, on November 10th, and that he had with him all the European members of the expedition. Emin and Stanley had repeatedly fought and repulsed the Mahdists, capturing the Mahdi's grand banner. Official reports show that during his African exploration he made an unexpected discovery of real value in finding an extension of the Victoria Nyanza toward the south-west. The utmost southerly reach of the extension is south latitude two degrees, forty-eight minutes. This brings the Victoria Nyanza within 155 miles of Lake Tanganyika. The area of the extension is 26,900 square miles. This is probably the most important geographical discovery in the dark continent, or since Captain Speke set eyes upon the magnificent expanse of the Victoria Nyanza itself.

A letter from Stanley to a friend in London gives a full account of the troubles and sufferings which attended his homeward march, showing that at one time he was sick unto death, and that his entire force was reduced to the verge of starvation. A number actually died for want of food, and the remainder only escaped by the timely appearance of another detachment of the expedition with supplies.

DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

NOVEMBER 18TH.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Henry G. de Forest, prominently identified with religious and charitable enterprises of New York, aged 70; in New York, Dr. William Cockerott, for nearly fifty years a practicing physician and surgeon, aged 72. NOVEMBER 19TH.—In New Haven, W. W. Converse, president of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, aged 60; at Jacksonville, Ill., Professor T. D. Nutting, of the State Institution for the Blind; in Boston, Charles H. Montague, city editor of the *Globe*; in Summit, N. J., Elizabeth C. Kinney, a famous authoress, aged 79. NOVEMBER 21ST.—In Chicago, Coleman Wheeler, one of the most widely known and wealthy men of the city, aged 88; in New York, Richard L. Schieffelin, a well-known lawyer and old-time resident, aged 88; in Augusta, Me., Colonel Darlous Alden, closely identified with the railway interests of the State, aged 80; in Kansas City, Mo., Rev. Christian Blum, one of the leaders of the German Methodist Church in New York and Brooklyn, aged 61; at Goldsboro, N. C., William T. Dortch, a prominent citizen and former member of the Confederate Congress, aged 65; in New York, James A. Rathven, the noted chess-player and songwriter, aged 68. NOVEMBER 22ND.—At Easton, Pa., Edward J. Fox, a distinguished lawyer, aged 65. NOVEMBER 23RD.—In Boston, Captain Robert B. Forbes, one of the last of the old merchant princes of the city, aged 78.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE sum of \$50,000 was realized in premiums on seats for the first Patti night in Chicago.

THE total expense of maintaining the Brazilian Government in 1888 was \$74,745,000, and during the same year the United States expended for pensions alone \$80,288,000.

THE annual report of the Register of the Treasury shows that the total amount of Government bonds outstanding is \$762,428,812, of which amount only \$10,362,850, or 1.30 per cent., are held abroad.

PETITIONS are being circulated in the District of Columbia asking Congress to select Washington for the site of the World's Fair, and proposing a guarantee fund of \$15,000,000 to be raised by issuing bonds.

A MORMON witness in a case on trial in Salt Lake City said that a Mormon passing through the Endowment House might be "sealed" to a dead woman, who would be his wife in the next world if she accepted him there.

THE Ohio Democratic State Committee will contest the election of E. L. Lampson as Lieutenant-governor, on the ground that illegal votes were cast. He has a declared plurality of twenty-two votes over Mr. Marquis, the Democratic candidate.

THE centennial of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by North Carolina was celebrated with great éclat at Fayetteville on the 21st and 22d ult. There were military and civic displays, orations, fireworks, etc., some 30,000 persons participating in the patriotic festival.

THE annual report of the First Assistant Postmaster-general shows that the whole number of appointments of postmasters for the past year was 20,030, of which 8,854 were on resignations and commissions expired, 7,853 on removals, 553 on death of postmasters, and 2,770 on establishment of post-offices.

WITH the completion of the vessels now building and appropriated for, the United States will possess ten armored vessels, thirteen single-turreted monitors, twenty-one steel cruisers or gun-boats, two dynamite cruisers, a practice cruiser for cadets, an armored ram or torpedo-boat, and seven iron steamers.

AN evangelistic movement in the fashionable end of London is just now attracting attention. The plan adopted is to make personal visits upon people in the West End, and seek by direct intercourse to interest them in religion. It is asserted that all the houses in fashionable London, not excluding Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, will be visited in this way.

A REPUBLICAN Territorial convention has just been held in Alaska, delegates being present from all parts of the Territory except from Westward and the Yukon River County. A memorial to Congress was passed asking that the Territory be allowed a Delegate in Congress, that homestead laws be extended to Alaska in modified form, and for the creation of a commission to submit to Congress a code of laws for the Territory.

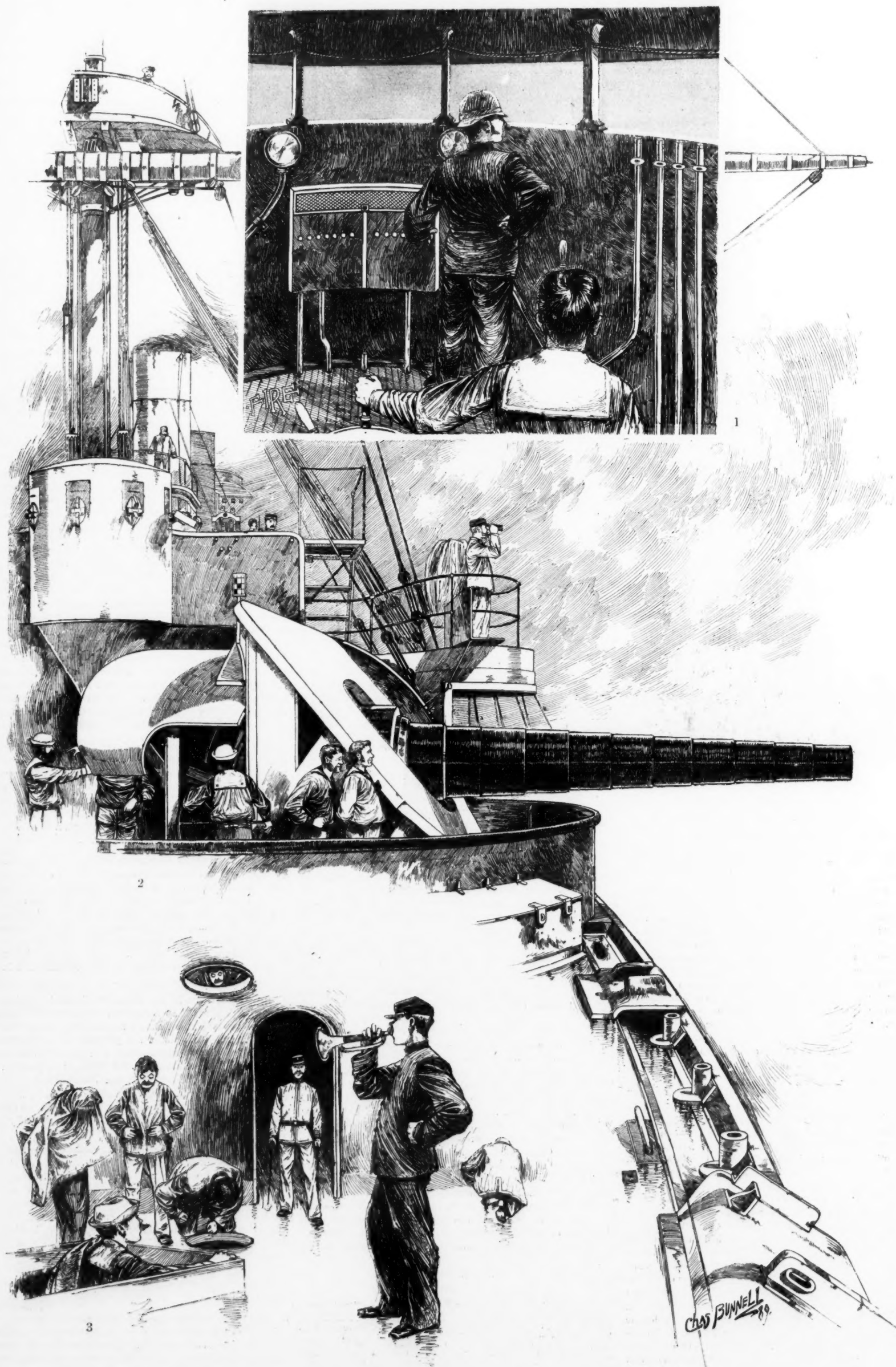
In a recent address to a Grand Army post, General Russell A. Alger said: "We are going to propose a bill for Congress compelling the census-takers to take a full description of every soldier that fought in the war, so that we may have a history in brief of their military records filed at Washington and classified, so that pensions may be given to poor soldiers and their widows without having to send and search for records all over the world. We can and will do without a claim agent."

THREE Australians who are walking across the American continent reached St. Paul, Minn., from Tacoma a few days since. They are on a tour of the world from Melbourne on a wager that the tour cannot be made in eight months. The conditions of the bet are that every appliance may be used for traveling after reaching New York, but the journey across North America must be made on foot. The bet is for £3,000, and the pedestrians are due at the Auckland Club in Melbourne just eight months from the date of their departure. The travelers are in good health and are confident of success.

SENATOR FRYE, who has recently made an inspection of the Pacific roads, gives it as his opinion that there is no reason at all why the Government should lose anything by the Union Pacific. All it needs to assure the payment of its indebtedness is an extension of time and a reduction of interest to Government rates. The Central Pacific does not give so much promise. The line over which the Government has a lien has little or no local business, and the three branch roads into Nevada, which for a few years were of immense value as feeders between the Comstock lode, for instance, was in its glory, are now practically worthless.

A FRENCH inventor by a chemical process prepares a silk-like fabric from cellulose, out of which fabrics are woven that closely resemble silk. Specimens of the new fabric were recently exhibited to the members of the Silk Association of America. They found that it would take twice the quantity of the artificial fabric by weight to produce a given quantity of cloth that it would of pure silk, that it would not be as strong as silk by about one-third, and that it almost entirely lacked the elasticity of silk. It resembled silk in appearance, but that was all. Its relative cost or cheapness as compared with silk has not yet been demonstrated. It is hardly probable that anything will be found to take the place of the silk-worm's thread.

In a recent speech to the French Chamber of Deputies, Prime-minister Tirard outlined the policy of the Government. This, he said, is pre-eminently peaceful. The Government will strive for the upbuilding of the people in industrial and commercial pursuits. While ample preparations for war will be maintained, M. Tirard insists that an "honorable and dignified peace" is all that is sought. The temper of the members of the Chamber was shown in the action that followed the speech of the Premier, who said that unless a vote of confidence was passed the Ministry would resign. A motion demanding urgency for a revision of the Constitution, which M. Tirard denounced as tending to divide the majority party, was promptly rejected by a decisive vote.



1. FIRING THE HEAVY GUNS BY ELECTRICITY FROM THE FIGHTING PILOT-HOUSE OF THE "CHICAGO." 2. MANEUVERING THE "BOSTON'S" FORWARD GUN.
3. CALLING TO QUARTERS AND OPENING THE MAGAZINE HATCHWAYS ON THE "ATLANTA."

THE NEW CRUISERS.—FEATURES OF THE "CHICAGO," THE "BOSTON," AND THE "ATLANTA." THE "BOSTON'S" FORWARD GUN.
DRAWN BY C. BUNNELL.—[SEE PAGE 323.]

THE DISASTROUS FIRE IN LYNN, MASS.

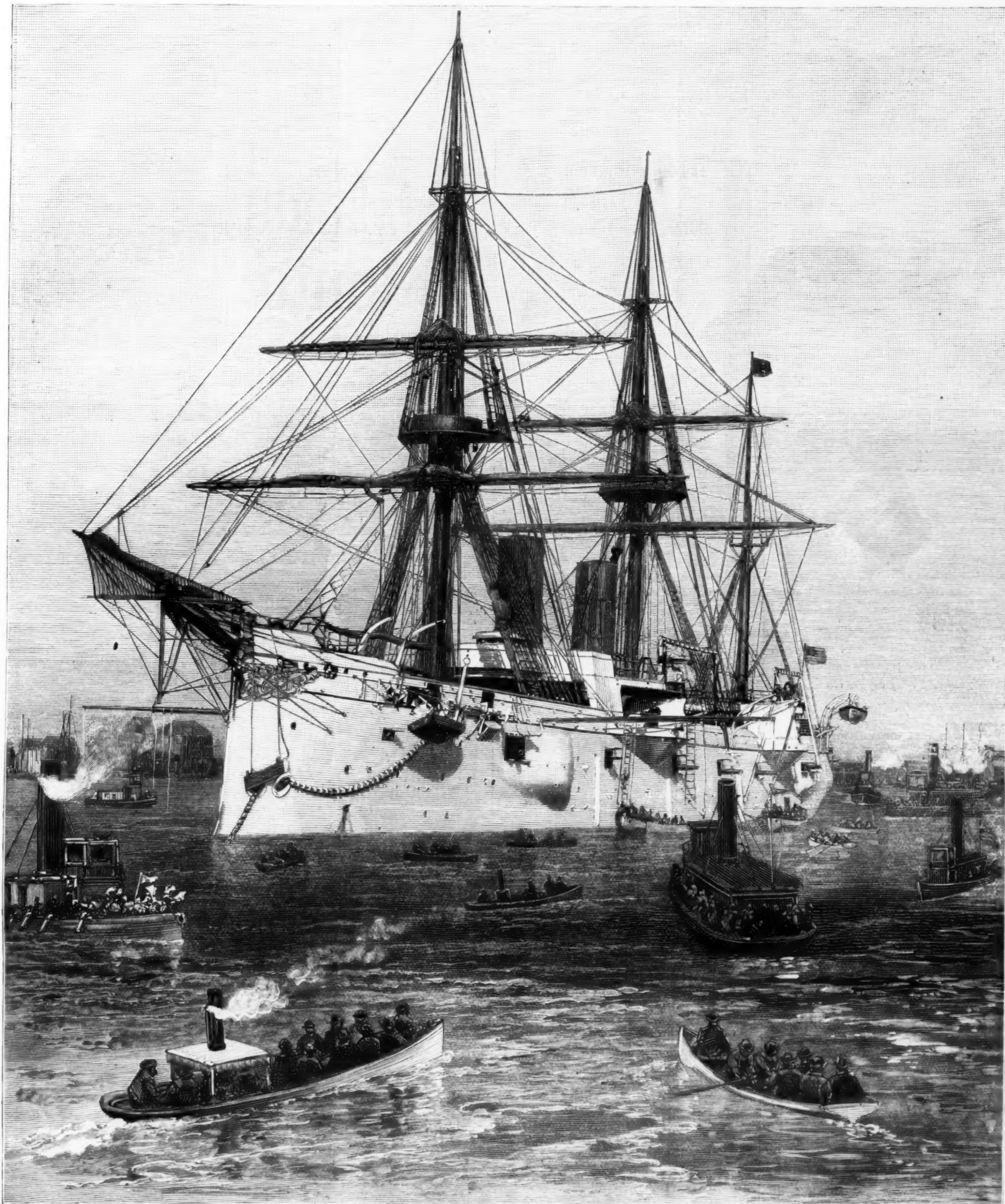
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX buildings in the business centre of Lynn, Mass., the biggest shoe manufacturing town in the world, were totally destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. The loss is estimated at \$7,000,000. At least 8,000 operatives were thrown out of work and 164 families rendered homeless. Among the burned buildings were forty-two brick structures, 142 business houses built of wood, and 112 dwellings. One church (the Central Congregational), the Eastern Railroad Station, four banks, and four newspapers were among the public concerns

tory in Almont Street, in the most thickly settled portion of the business district. In many cases the operatives in the factories barely escaped with their lives. The area burned over was about eighty acres.

ENGLISH SYNDICATES IN THIS COUNTRY.

A GENTLEMAN of Pittsburg, Pa., who has been connected with the organization of English syndicates in this country, gives the following in reference to the source of the capital used: "It comes, I think, from the whole European continent. In-

To the question, "Are many of our industries for sale?" the gentleman replied: "I was informed by the manager of one of the largest institutions operating American industries that he had enough propositions of sale on his desk to bring out a new company every Saturday for four years. All of the best syndicates and promoters are filled up with options. Many parties are in London claiming to have options and negotiating the same who are not authorized to do so, and several cases came under my own observation, when I cabled over to verify my suspicions and had them confirmed. The commissions on these sales are so large that there are hordes of so-called agents scouring the coun-



THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION IN BOSTON HARBOR.—RECEPTION DAY ON BOARD THE FLAG-SHIP "CHICAGO."
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 323.]

burned out. The fire spread with such frightful rapidity that the fire department was helpless and the flames leaped from street to street with little opposition in the shape of water. The heat was so intense that the men could not get near enough to use their streams to advantage, and although assistance was sent from Boston, Salem, Malden, Marblehead, and other places, the fire worked its way to the water-front before it was subdued.

With two exceptions the conflagration is the most disastrous which has ever visited New England. The exceptions are the great Boston fire of 1872, which destroyed \$100,000,000 worth of property, and the Portland fire of 1866, which caused a loss of between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000. The fire started in a fac-

vestors are afraid to go into new enterprises there so long as the present armed neutrality of the great Powers continues. War would depreciate their investment, if it did not wipe it out altogether. This is true of enterprises in England, Germany, France, Russia, Holland, and, in fact, all the European Powers. A war between any of the Powers would be likely to involve others, but the United States is not in any such condition, and its industries will be benefited by a European war, while the returns are seductively large. London being the money centre of the world, the world sends its money there for investment, and at present American industrial enterprises are the fashionable and favorite security."

try, and the least intimation of a willingness to sell is interpreted into an option, and the agent proceeds, hoping if he brings the parties together to get his reward. Many sales have been spoiled in this way. How long will this craze last? Well, there are already some evidences of a diminution in the speculation in American securities—or rather in the stocks of English companies owning American enterprises—but in certain lines it will continue for a considerable time. Breweries are still great favorites, distilleries equally so, while mines are picking up very much. Any great specialty manufacturing enterprise, if of long standing and good reputation, with a growing business, can be placed."

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"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

—Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

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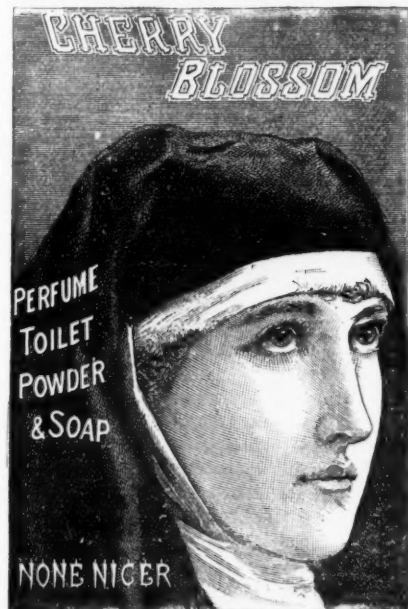
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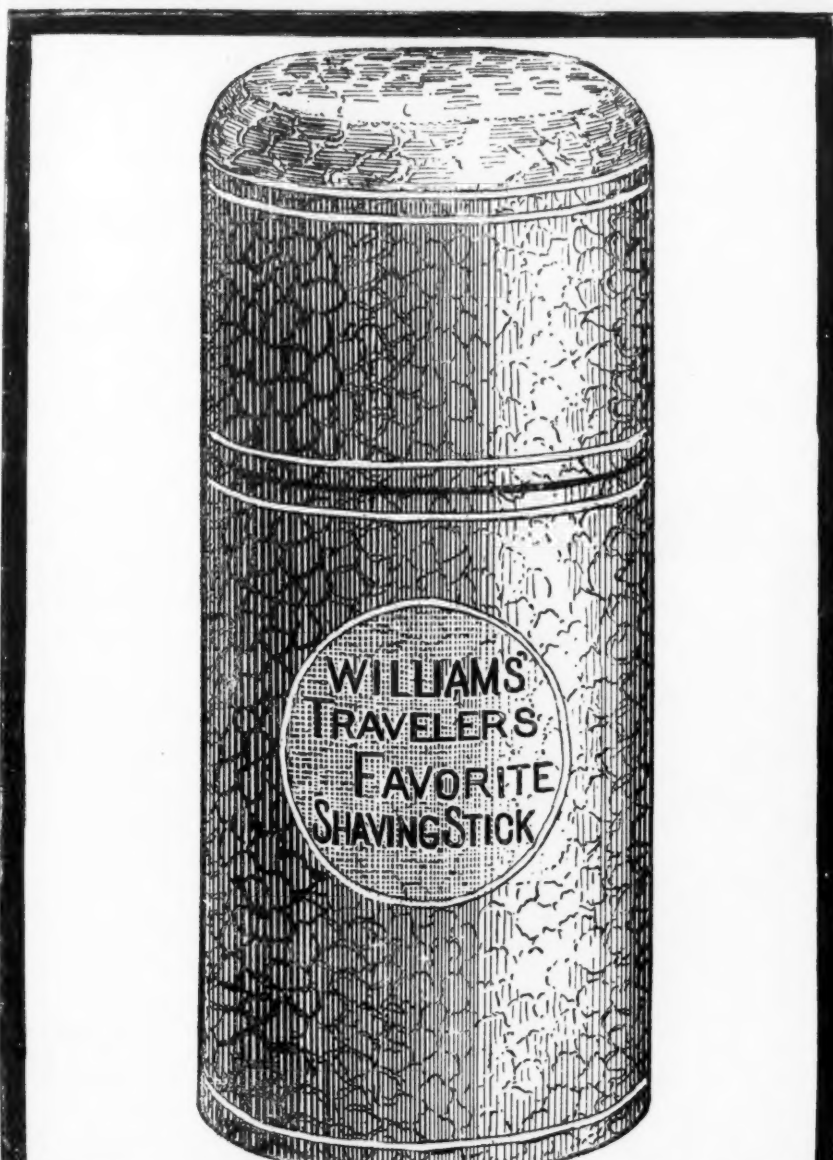
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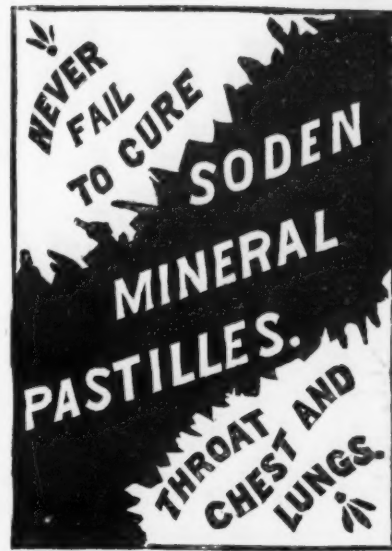
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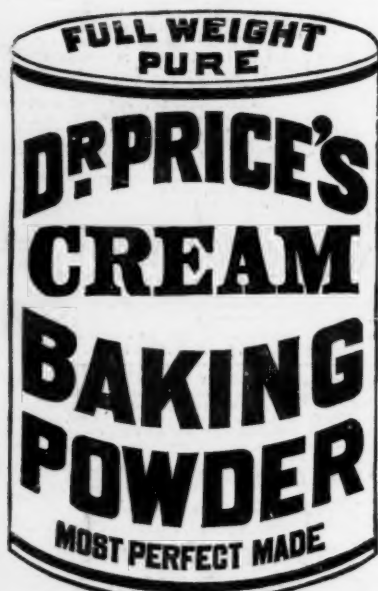
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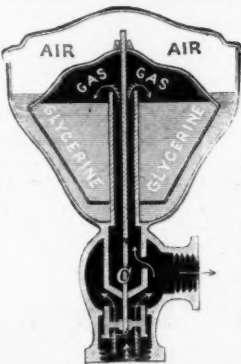
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